GENERAL AND REVENUE SECRETARIAT.

1906
(Legislation)

File No. 13 of 41-05

Serial Nos. 576

Papers Filed.

Month Nov 06

SUBJECT.

The Municipal Regulation

PREVIOUS REFERENCES.	LATER REFERENCES.
	Leg 33-06 SC1 7th April 1907

G.R.S. 11] 1906.

GENERAL AND REVENUE SECRETARIAT.

(Legislation

NOTES.

File No. 13 of 04
05

FILE HEADING.

~~Draft~~ The ~~Amendments to the~~ Municipal Regulation.

From

The Senior Surgeon and Sanitary Commissioner in Mysore

No. C/234 Dated 21.9.06 Received 2.10.06

Diary No. 9815 | Enclos. 1 | Spare Copies. 4 | Serial No. 5

BRIEF ABSTRACT OF LETTER.

offers certain suggestions for amending the draft Municipal Regulation -

NOTES AND ORDERS.

Subd: 1 The above receipt is Subd: in continuation of g 732 of 06 and g 245 of 05 (Legislative H. no: 13-04-05) which was Subd: to Under Secretary on 22.9.06.

CRW 4.10.06 2 The Municipal Regulation file has been Subd to 1st Councillor. May the file be recalled?

NOTES—First sheet. 7.10.06.

GPB.—30,000—20-3-06.

Serial No.

Not necessary. Submitted to Secretary for information. It is now too late to do anything in the matter

28/1 K.M.
8.10.06

Secretary's remarks—

I think so also. Subd: to 3 1st Councillor in continuation

1/10/06 K.S.C.
9.10.06

The file was submitted to 1st Councillor —

GPB—50,000—23-10-05

Serial No.

As the Persian gulf has passed out of my hands I am not able to judge how far it is necessary to make any reference to the Persian Gulf Telegraph Regulations. But some of these suggestions seem worthy of consideration & it cannot be too late to consider them so long as the Regulations has not appeared in the Gazette - True, the Rapp has recd the approval of the Post & Telegraph but the points now noticed are comparatively small and may not require reference to the Post & Telegraph Authorities

6 The amendments proposed are not all framed verbal, and I am afraid we cannot accept them without reference to the Post & Telegraph Authorities. ~~Colonel~~ The Secretary and Treasurer may be informed that it is too late to embody the modifications proposed by him in the Rules Regulations which has already received His Excellency's sanction & is about to be promulgated, but that they will be noted for consideration when next the

GPB—50,000—23-10-05

Serial No.

4 Reply is called up for amendment

Dewan

25749
24/10/06

V 31/10/06
Ku
24/10/06

9 The Dewan agrees with the Secy's suggestion

Bro
C&B
31/10/06

to Reply accd & file S.S.
Ku
5/11/06

Putup draft Ku
5/11

Ku 5/11

11 Draft is put up.

H.S
9.11.06

S.VR
3/11/06

12 Issue to-day Ku
11/11

Draft issued

6 Do the Secy's Enquiry slip

Ku 5/11

Secy
27/11/06

Secretary
3/11/06

GPB—50,000—23-10-05

D 2 of 05

Office of Senior Surgeon and Sanitary Commissioner

Mysore Government,

No. G. 234
Enc. 1

Dated, Bangalore 21. 9. 1906

D 3044

Lepu 13-9-05
Dlw 5-

FROM

LT.-COL. JOHN SMYTH, M.D., I.M.S.,
Senior Surgeon and Sanitary Commissioner
with the Government of H. H. the Maharaja of Mysore,
BANGALORE.

To

K. S. Chandrasekhara Iyer Esq., B.A.,B.L.,
Secretary to the Government of His Highness
the Maharaja of Mysore, General and Revenue
Departments, Bangalore.

SIR,

With reference to my No. G. 40 dated 26th July 1905 offering some suggestions for improving the proposed Municipal Act for the Mysore State, I have the honor herewith to submit a fuller statement as to what seems necessary if the Regulation is to be of real use.

2. Since writing my original letter on the subject my Personal Assistant, Mr. Palpu has on many occasions brought to my notice how much he was hampered in his work as Health Officer, Bangalore City, by the want of detail and preciseness in the Municipal Regulations. The present proposals therefore are drawn up with a view to secure more detail in description of things that ought to be done, and remove a great deal of ambiguity - ambiguity which allowed the Municipality to take one view of a matter now, and a different view of the same matter again, or to ignore the matter altogether. Even if my present amendments are incorporated into the new Regulation, there will still be,

I regret to think, too much of the permissive style about it of which some Municipalities will be sure to take advantage to the detriment of sanitary progress. In my opinion till the sanitary instinct is better developed in Municipalities the word "may" should seldom be used in the composition of Regulations for their guidance. What they "shall" do is what is wanted - and that stated in no ambiguous terms.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

M.D.,
Lt.-Col., I.M.S.,
Senior Surgeon and Sanitary Commissioner.

Proposals for amending the draft Municipal Regulation:-

Chapter I Section 3(14) Above this and below 13 (c) insert the following:-

14 "Dairy" shall include any farm, farmhouse, cow or baffalo shed, Milk store, Milk shop or other place from which milk is supplied or in which milk is kept for purposes of sale.

15. "Dairy man" shall include any cow or baffalo keeper purveyor of milk or occupier of a dairy.

after numbering of subsequent clauses accordingly

Instead of (16) insert

Dangerous infectious disease" shall for the present include only Smallpox, Cholera and Plague. But the Govt. may at any time they deem necessary include in the list any other endemic Epidemic or infectious disease by which the life of man is endangered.

Section 26(13) line 2 "On" to be "No"

Do line 3 between the words "relating to" and "any work" insert the words "any medical or Sanitary matter, ~~to~~ or to"

Do line 10 between the words"addressed to" and "the said Executive Engineer" insert "the District Medical and Sanitary Officer or to"

Section 26(14)(a)

line 5. instead of the clause"Civil Surgeon in the District when charged with any of the duties of a Health officer therein-" insert"District Medical and Sanitary Officer of the District"

Do (b) line4. Instead of"Civil Surgeon of or in" insert "the

"The District Medical and Sanitary Officer

(Explanation under (14)(b) line 3 in place of "Civil Surgeon" insert"District Medical and Sanitary Officer"and after the last 2 lines to "Engineering, Educational, Medical and Sanitary officer respectively in or for the District".)

Section-27. After this section insert the following new section:-

Do 28. Health Committee

"In every of Municipalities, there shall also be a committee called the Health Committee" consisting of the President and the principal local Medical, Sanitary and Engineering Officers. The duties of this committee will be to advise the Municipality in questions concerning public health and Sanitary improvements.

Do 46 (b)(i) lines 4 to 8. Omit the phrase"and subject to the provisions of Chapter XIII in City Municipal Councils by the Chief Officer"(vide note on chapterXIII)

Do 48(i)(f) Alter the short title to " for defining Standard weights and measures and for inspection of weights and measures in use." Alter the body of the same sub-section to "for defining standard weights and measures and for the inspection of weights and measures in use within the Municipal districts under section 143;"

Do 48(1)(e) in the short title the word"or" to be changed into"for". To the body of the sub-section and at the end there of, after the words"of the Municipal Council or not" add

"and

"and for the prevention of stagnation of water in pools near hydrants or elsewhere.

Section 48 (1) after Sub-section (O) add new Sub-section:-

(Short title)	(Body of Sub-Section)
for abating or preventing nuisances in general.	(p) abating or preventing nuisances in general and preventing their recurrence.

alter the numbering of subsequent sub-sections accordingly

Section 48(1) after Sub-section (r) add new subsection.

(Short title)	(Body of subsection)
for ensuring the Sanitary condition of tenement houses, chattrams, schools, etc.,	s) Regulating the Sanitary condition of tenement or common lodging houses, chattrams, Musafirkhanas, Schools, theatres, factories, workshops, etc.

and also

for regulating fairs and festivals.	Regulating the conduct of fairs and festivals.

add also after(v)

for preventing cruelty to animals.	preventing cruelty to animals.

Section 54(c)line 1. after the word"places" insert, "latrines, urinals" and at the end of Sub-clause after the words"public nuisances" add"and preventing their recurrence";

After subsection (c) add new subsection as follows:-

(d) draining, cleansing, covering or filling up or causing to be drained, cleansed, covered or filled up all ponds, pools, open ditches drains and places containing, or used for the collection of, any drainage, filth, water, matter or thing of an offensive nature or likely to be prejudicial to health, which may be situated within the limits

limits of the Municipality".

After subsequent numbering accordingly.

Section 54 (n) — Omit the subsection.

(The Govt. vaccine Institute Bangalore cultivates and supplies vaccine of good quality to all the Municipalities in the State.)

Section 54 (q) — After the word "Cripples" add the words "and incurables"

Section 55 (b) after the subsection add the following new subsection.

(c) discouraging the wandering about in public streets of lepers and for arranging to send them, when willing, to the State leper asylum in Bangalore at the cost of the Municipality, if necessary.

Section 56 (b) — Omit the words "lunatic asylums"

Section 95 — after this add the following three new sections;-

Short title.

Ventilation of buildings.

96. No building intended as a residence shall hereafter be newly erected or rebuilt or after such erection or rebuilding be occupied for purpose of living therein, unless provision is made for its ventilation or unless it is ventilated, at least to the minimum standard of ventilation laid down by the Municipal council.

Short title.

Conservancy of buildings.

97. No building intended as a residence shall hereafter be newly erected, rebuilt, or after such erection or rebuilding be occupied for purposes of living therein without at the same time providing within easy distance, and at place accessible to

a scavenger, a latrine of such size, material or description and at such level as shall be laid down as necessary by the Municipal council.

Short title.

Provision of Ash or refuse pits.

98. It shall also be lawful for a Municipal council to require at their discretion, the construction of a suitable refuse or ash pit or the provision of a suitable receptacle, by the side of each private latrine.

Alter the numbering of subsequent sections accordingly.

After Section 96 (Notice of new buildings) and before Section 97 (Regulation of huts) insert the following three new Sections:-

(Short title.)

(Body of the Sub-section)

Buildings unfit for human habitation.

Every Municipality shall under the advice of their Health Committee and with the approval of Govt. lay down conditions that would render a building unfit for human habitation.

Procedure as regards buildings unfit for human habitation.

When any building within the limits of a Municipality, has been pronounced by the Health Committee as unfit for human habitation it shall be the duty of the Municipal Board to put up on the front door of such building or if there be no such door, on any other conspicuous place, a notice describing the conditions that have rendered the building unfit for human habitation and prohibiting the occupation of the building for purposes of living therein till such conditions have been altered or remedied. No person shall after the affixing of such notice to a building let

or

or live in, such building until the conditions described in the notice have been altered or remidied to the satisfaction of the Municipal President and a certificate has been obtained from him in writing to the effect that the building has been so altered or improved and rendered fit for human habitation.

Certificate for fitness for occupation.

It shall be the duty of every person letting or occupying for purposes of habitation any building newly erected or restored or falling vacant after the introduction of this Regulation to obtain before he does so a certificate in writing from the President of the Municipality to the effect that the building is fit for human habitation in case such certificate has not been obtained previously in connection with the said building or has been obtained and subsequently cancelled or revoked.

After Section 98 and before the heading " powers connected with drainage etc.,"begins, insert the following two new Sections:-

Building on sites required to be kept open in the interests of public health.

It shall be lawful for a Municipality to refuse to grant a license for, or prohibit, the erection or restoration of a building on any site which, on account of its position, size or other reason, is, in the opinion of the Health Committee, unsuitable to be built upon, and is required to be kept open in the interests of public health. The Municipality shall in such cases acquire the land if the owner so desires, and also the building if such exists.

Prohibition of buildings on unhealthy areas.

It shall also be lawful for any Municipal Council to refuse the grant of license for the erection or restoration of a building or to prohibit the same on any area declared to be " unhealthy and unfit for occupation" by the Health Committee. No person shall erect or restore any building on any area thus prohibited till the said area has been rendered healthy and fit for occupation and the order of prohibition has been cancelled or withdrawn by the Municipal Council.

Section 105 After this Section add the following new Section

" It shall be lawful for any Minicipality to require the owner of any floor or land within the limits of the Municipality to have the same flagged or paved, and drained whenever the same is considered necessary in the interests of Public Health. Every person so required shall have his floor or land properly flagged or paved and drained, within a reasonable time after the receipt of such requisition.

(This provision is specially required with reference to cattle yards, cart sheds etc.)

Section 129. Add a proviso to this clause as follows:-

Provided that any accumulation or deposit necessary for the effectual carrying on of any business or Manufacture shall not be punishable for nuisance under this Section, if the accumulation or deposit has been made with the permission of the Municipality and

and has not been kept longer than is necessary for the purposes of the business or Manufacture, and if the best available means have been taken for preventing injury thereby to public health.

Section 131. 3-c. After this insert the following:-

Damp, dark or otherwise unhealthy buildings.

If any building by reason of its being damp, dark, ill-ventilated, or situation in an unhealthy area or other cause, is, in the opinion of the Municipal Council unfit for occupation or for human habitation they may by written notice prohibit the use thereof for that purpose and no person shall occupy or live in such building until it has been rendered fit in the opinion of the said Municipal Council and the prohibition has been cancelled or withdrawn by them.

Transfer Section 148 to below the above Section
(Vide amendment to Section 148)

Section 133-1 In this Section instead of the words" may " insert " shall whenever possible " and at the end of para 2 add " and signboards differentiating the drinking water from that not fit for drinking shall be erected by side of each source of water supply."

Section 135. to be altered as follows:-

When any pool, ditch, tank, pond, well, hole or any waste or stagnant water, or any channel or receptacle of foul water, or other offensive or injurious matter whether the same be within any Municipal or private land or enclosure shall appear to

to the Municipal Council to be likely to prove injurious to the health of the inhabitants or offensive to the neighbourhood the Municipal Council shall if the nuisance be in their property, themselves cleanse, fill up, drain off or remove the same or take such measures as shall be necessary to abate or remove the nuisance and prevent its recurrence or if the nuisance exist on private property they shall by written notice require the owner to similarly abate the nuisance and prevent its recurrence.

Section 138. After this Section add another new one as follows:-

Short title.

Nuisances arising outside Municipal limits. It shall be lawful for a Municipal Council to proceed against any person outside their own limits by whose act, default or sufferance outside such limits any nuisance is caused to the residents within the Municipality.

Note.

(In such cases, the complaint shall be lodged by the Municipality in the Court having Jurisdiction over the locality in which the nuisance is caused.)

Section 139. The heading above this Section to be changed into:

(7) Regulation of markets, dairies, bakeries &c., and the preparation and sale of food &c., to the public.

Section 139- (5) Omit.

Section 141. After this Section insert the following two new Sections:-

Dairies. It shall be lawful for the Municipal Council

to

to require every person carrying on trade as dairyman, after this Regulation has come into force, to obtain a license from the Municipality authorizing him to carry on the business within Municipal limits. It shall also be lawful for the Municipal Council to inspect the dairy and examine the cattle as to their health before granting a licence and to require their periodical inspection and examination if the Council so desire.

It shall also be lawful for the Municipal Council to prescribe rules to regulate the structure, lighting, ventilation, cleansing, drainage, water supply &c., of dairies, to secure cleanliness of vessels used and to prescribe precautions to be taken for protecting milk and milk-products against infection or contamination.

Whoever, contrary to such rules or without the license required as aforesaid, or otherwise than in accordance with the conditions, if any, laid down on or subject to which the license was granted carries on the business of a dairyman, or permits or assists any person to do so shall be punished with a fine which may extend to Rupees twenty five. These rules shall also apply to dairies situated outside Municipal limits if the produce of such dairies is sold or is intended for sale within the Municipality.

Bakeries &c., It shall also be lawful for the Municipal Council to require the proprietor, manager or other person in charge of any bakery, sweetmeat shop, hotel or other place wherein

exhibites for purposes of sale or sold to the public, to obtain a license from the Municipal Council and to lay down rules regulating the periodical inspection of such places and the articles of food prepared, deposited,

wherein articles of food are prepared, deposited, exposed for sale, or sold therein and to secure cleanliness of premises and vessels and the wholesomeness of articles of food prepared, deposited, exposed for sale or sold therein. No person being the proprietor, manager or other person in charge of any bakery, sweetmeat shop, hotel or other place wherein articles of food are prepared, deposited, exposed for sale or sold to the public shall act contrary to such rules or without the license required as aforesaid, or otherwise than in accordance with the conditions on or subject to which the license was granted.

Section 144

The heading above this section to be changed into " (8) Prevention of dangerous infectious diseases" and in subsequent sections where the term "dangerous disease" is used, the word "infectious" to be inserted between the ~~two~~ words "dangerous" and "disease".

Section 144 (2) (a) line 15, between the words disease and "shall" insert "or in case of illness of any person living alone and without attendants, any adult person who becomes aware of the illness".

At the end of clause (a) after the word behalf, add "this person shall send intimation thereof to every school, office, factory, work-shop or such other place, if any, as the patient or any member of his household or any co-tenant has been attending and warn~~ing~~ them of the risk. In the case of tenement houses the warning shall also be conveyed to all other persons occupying

the

Section 144 (2) (c) After this, insert a new sub-section as follows:-

Power to destroy any article of food meant for human consumption which on the advice of a Medical Officer may appear to the Municipal Council likely to engender or cause the spread of any dangerous infectious disease, to prohibit the further sale of that article, and if necessary, to order the closure of the place where such article is prepared, deposited, exposed for sale or sold, for whatever period may seem to be desirable.

Section 144 (2) (d) line 9. After the word "disease" add, "or any person suffering from dangerous infectious disease newly coming into and living within the limits of the Municipality without previous permission in writing from that Municipal Council, whether or not he has proper lodging or persons to look after him,

After (d) add a new clause:-

'Power to prevent persons or things from infected localities or persons or things known to have been exposed to infection from being taken into any place within Municipal limits without previous permission in writing from the Municipality.

144 (2) e line (6) After the word "article" add "within a prescribed time". At the end of this clause add a note as follows:-

Note.- When a house or part of a house has to be disinfected and the family occupying the same has to vacate in order that disinfection may be satisfactorily carried out and is unable to find temporary shelter or house accomodation for themselves during the time, the Municipality shall provide such accomodation free of rent till their house or part thereof is cleansed and disinfected

disinfected and rendered fit for habitation.

(g) (i) line 4. After "disease" add "and of corpses of persons who have died of such disease and of infected bedding, clothing or other article".

(g) (ii) line 3. After the word "persons" add "corpses or articles".

(g) (iii) line 4. After the word "person" add "corpse or article".

(h) (i) line 2. After "disease" add "or who has so recently come in contact with any such person or infected article as to be a likely source of infection to others".

(h) (ii) After this add another clause as under:-

"(iii) Any patient or contact in an infective state from picking fruits or vegetables, milking cows or handling milk or other articles of food intended for human consumption".

(i) Line 3 After "another person" add "without previous disinfection or ".

(j) line 2 After the word "in" insert "and if deemed necessary, to close".

line 4 After "Musafferkhana" insert "tenement house, school, factory, work-shop or theatre".

At the end of clause (k) add the following note:-

Note.- In every case in which a hut or shed has to be destroyed the Municipality shall pay adequate compensation or if the family occupying the hut or shed so desire provide suitable accomodation for them and such accomodation shall in the case of the working classes be provided in or near the area from which they are to be displaced, if they so desire.

After

After (k) add another clause thus:-

(l) Power to prevent persons throwing carcases of animals on the streets or on other unauthorized places and to preveht sweepings &c. from infected houses being indiscriminately deposited or thrown on public or private thoroughfares, places, or dust-bins other than those specially set apart for the purpose.

Section 144 (3) lines 1 and 2. Instead of "may in their discretion, give" insert "shall give fair".

Line 5. Have a full-stop after the word "section", and omit the remaining part of the clause inserting instead, the following:-

"The amount of compensation payable or account of any hut or shed or article destroyed by the Municipality, shall be decided before the hut or shed or article is destroyed, by a magistrate assisted by a panchayet composed of two Municipal Commissioners and two respectable citizens in the neighbourhood. The amount of compensation thus ~~xxxxx~~ arrived at shall be paid immediately to the person concerned and no further claim shall lie for any additional compensation.

Section 145 (1) Line 4. Insert the word "infectious" between the words "dangerous" and "disease".

(3) (c) Lines 3 and 4. Omit the phrase "consisting of any number of persons exceeding 50".

Line 7 Instead of "Civil Surgeon" insert "District Medical and Sanitary Officer."

4) Line 1

Section 145 " (4) Line 1. Instead of " may in their discretion give " insert " Shall give fair Line 5. Have a full stop after the word Section and insert, in place of the remaining portion of the clause the following:-

The amount of compensation shall be fixed and paid in the manner laid down in Section 144 (3).

Section 148. (As this Section comes under head (8) " Prevention of dangerous infectious diseases", the powers under which are to be temporarily conferred and withdrawn at the discretion of Govt., the power to prevent overcrowding may be mistaken to be one of these temporary powers.) The Section may therefore be removed and put below 131.

Section 148 (1) Line 2 omit the words " the interior of "

Section 148 (5) Add at the end of the Section the following:-

" The magistrate may at the instance of the Municipality close for such period as he may deem necessary any building or part thereof after a second conviction within 3 months for overcrowding whether the persons convicted be the same or not,

Add further a note as follows:-

Note.

It shall be the duty of every Municipal Council to adopt, with the approval of Govt., and with reference to the kind of buildings within their limits and the habits of people living therein, definite standards to serve as guides in determining what would constitute over crowding.

Section 151. Just before this Section and immediately below the heading 9 insert the following new

new Section:-

No person shall, after this Regulation comes into force use any building or place within the limits of a Municipality for any of the trades or occupations mentioned in the clause next ensuing, without previously obtaining from the said Municiplaity a license authorizing him to use the building or place, and describing the conditions subject to which the permission is granted. A license thus obtained shall become invalid at the expiry of the year during which it was granted and shall be renewed at the commencement of every year. A business once closed shall not be reopened without a fresh license. The Municipal Council may at its discretion levy a reasonable fee for the granting of licenses under this Section. (The above clause is necessary as the taking out licenses is referred to in clause 152-3)

Section 151. Insert after (e) the following:-

"(f) "Meat stall or as a stall or yard for cattle or poultry."

(m) After the word " Distillery " add " or Toddy shop "

(0) Instead of the words " from which offensive or unwholesome smells arise " insert " which is offensive to smell or sight "

Chapter xiii. This chapter may be expunged. In the amendment already adopted under Section 23 (1) Govt. have power to appoint more than

19

more than one Vice-President and this will obviate the necessity for the appointment of a Chief Officer for the Vice-Presidents so appointed, whether full time or Ex-Officio, will be able to exercise the powers named in Section 183.

The clauses relating to the appointment of Health Officer and Engineers may be put under heading (5) Section 23 with necessary modifications

B.C.

Thamaraya Gupta
Personal Assistant
to the Senior Surgeon & Sec. on

G.R.S. 26]

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File No. 64
Serial No. 75

*Diary No. of letter replied to*_____

No 9/1290
Legis 130 pr.

General and Revenue Secretariat
( )
, the 190

To The Senior Surgeon / Sanr.
in Mysore

Sir,

Date of issue 14-11-1906

Signed by Mr. K. Matthan

With reference to your letter No 9234 dt 21.9.1906. submitting certain proposals for amending the Mun.l Regn I am directed to inform you that it is too late to embody in the modifications proposed by you in the ~~Municipal~~ Draft Regulation which has already received H.H's ord and is about to be ~~gazetted~~ promulgated as soon as possible; but that they will be noted fo Consideration when next

over.

SUBJECT.

the Regulation is taken up for amendment.

Ihavese.

ku 14/11
for Seg

Kaft
HCS.
9.11.06
SWA
13/11/06

Copied by ML 14/11/06
Examined by SR
ab HCS
15/11/06

GPB—10,000—20-4-06.

Appendix E

MEMORANDUM ON THE SYSTEM OF POLICE IN MYSORE.

(a historical review up to the end of 1892.)

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MEMO.

On the System of Police in Mysore.

In a Report by Sir Mark Cubbon, dated 26th April 1838, the ancient Police system of Mysore is thus explained :—

"Under the Hindu rulers of Mysore, the duties of the Police were conducted by village servants under the following denominations, and these denominations were continued with little variation under the Government of Hyder Ali, Tippu Sultan and Poorniah. These servants were paid either in Enam lands, shares of grain from the raiyats or direct from the Sircar.

Talvars, Totis, Nirgantes and Kavalgars.—The usual village servants so called.

Kattabidi peons.—Watchmen on public pay.

Hale Paiki.—Ancient or common peons.

Umblidars.—Holders of Inam lands, called Oombli. It was their duty to provide a constant succession of watchmen, and they were held responsible to protect all property within their limits.

Amargars.—Holders of Inams called Amer, which they held for the performance of Police duties.

Hulagaval.—Selected from the 13 Castes, they were entrusted with the charge of public treasure.

Ankamala.—Watchmen of the Bedar Caste.

Kalla Kormars.—Thieves by profession and found useful in detecting thieves.

Also Patels and Shanbhogs."

2. The same report shows that at one time the influence of patels was regarded as a menace to the central authority and that repressive measures were in consequence taken against them. The inams of patels were reduced by Canteerava Narsa Raja in 1654, but were partially restored by Chick Deva Raja (1672) who at the same time regulated the rusooms of the other Barabaluties. His successor Canteerava Raja, however, sequestered the shares of patels, leaving the inams of other village servants as they were. Hyder took no steps to restore to the patels their sequestered allowances, but by continuing to the other Barabaluties their emoluments and privileges, he ensured their services. Un-

der Tippu Sultan, the Police, though impaired by the reduction of many of the Patels, Oomblidars and Amergars and by the assessment levied upon their inam lands, was still kept from utter ruin by the presence of his troops under the Assophs, and the dread of his sanguinary disposition. At one period of his reign, he intended to restore to the patels, the inams of which they had been deprived and issued sannads to the Taluk Cutcherries for delivery to them; but owing prebably to the confusion of the affairs of his kingdom nothing further was done to replace them in their old position. Under the rule of Poorniah, many of the patels whom Tippu had spared were reduced and the patels' inams which, though sequestered, were being entered in the accounts as Sevayi Jamma or Extra Revenue and thus kept separate, were included under the general revenue of the country. The same state of things continued for some years under the Raja.

3. With the neglect and decline of the Village Police, another body of Police called the Cundachar peons came into existence under the rule of Poorniah. The Cundachar or Taluk peons were "a very peculiar body of men. They were originally considered as irregular infantry and were supposed to take the field. In Hyder Ali's time they were 110,000 strong, of whom 60,000 were disposable for general service. In Tippu's reign, they numbered about 50,000 and during Poorniah's rule 15 to 16,000." According to Col. Wilk's report of 5th December 1804, they had their village pay, half in land and half in money and received batta if called out from their respective Districts, and their local duties consisted "in taking their easy tour of guard in the little forts or walled villages to which they were attached and in being ready at all times to obey the calls of the officers of Police." Several of this Cundachar force are stated to have been employed as dooly bearers and as runners to the Post Office of the Government of Mysore.

4. The officers of the Mysore Commission availed themselves largely of both the establishment of Cundachar peons and the Village Police. The strength of the former was in 1832 about 14,000 and they continued to perform, as before, Police and other duties— "the apprehension of prisoners, their custody under all circumstances, their protection in Jails, the guardianship of forts, the construction of roads and bridges and even the conveyance of Palankeens, as well as letter bags through the Districts." The village watchmen were, in those days, "as a body,

thieves, many on a large scale and al pilferers of public and private grain, of which they were the constituted guardians," and the village officers stood on little ceremony in robbing their neighbours, however watchful over the interests committed to their own care. Endeavours were made to improve the Village Police by strict supervision and correction and by the grant of remission of assessments imposed on their inams. The following extract from a circular issued to Nagar Districts in 1832, shows to what extent the Village Police was utilized :—

"The Police duties of villages are under the control of their potails. The apprehension of thieves and suspected persons belongs to them and to the villagers collectively; and Shekdars of Magnis are required to visit their villages constantly and ascertain that the patels, etc., undersand and act up to this part of the regulations. The Police of the District being thus distributed among villages and Maganis, will, in a short time, if properly superintended, become very efficient. When gangs of robbers make their appearance, the village Policemen should instantly proceed to trace them, and intimation should be given to the Amildar or the nearest Civil authority who will take such measures for calling out troops as he may think requisite to attack, disperse or seize them. The Police of markets in large towns is under the cutwal or setty and townspeople according to custom."

"If each Amildar be careful in seeing that the Shekdars and under them, the Patels do their duties in the Police Department, their own business will be much lighter, and they will then have leisure to attend to their own Revenue and Judicial duties and to make the requisite reports and references to the Fojdars."

"The Fojdar is, in every respect, the head of the division, whose business is rather to superintend the Amildars, etc., of the District, than to execute orders in person..... .....In all matters concerning the Police, and Magisterial duties, Amildars must correspond constantly with the Fojdar's Cutcherry from whence, the necessary reports will be made to the Huzur Adawlat. In case the periodical reports from the Amildars should not be received before the time for transmitting the regular Reports, Fojdars are not to delay their own reports on that account. Amildars must despatch their monthly reports to Fojdars on the 1st of each month and the latter will frame their general abstract so as to despatch them to the Huzur on the 5th of each month."

5. In 1834, an important measure affecting the Cundachar peons was introduced. A Circular order to all Amildars and others whom it may concern, called the Police Hookumnamah, was issued, defining the duties of the Cundachar peons and providing for the efficiency of the Police of the country. The Cundachar peons were thenceforward to be "clearly understood to be Police peons exclusively belonging to that department, but to be employed in rotation in the collection of the revenue under the Amildars." Each peon was to get a certificate stating the exact extent of exemption from taxes to which he was entitled by ancient mamool and these certificates were to be resumed by the Amildars on the death, desertion or discharge of the peons. Their officers, the Daffadars and Hoblidars, were liable to the special control of the Killedar, and all the three officers were to be considered as the inferior Police Officers of the District under the immediate orders of the Amildar, "who is hereby declared to be the Head of the Police in his own Taluk and who will accordingly be held responsible that the Police duties are duly performed by all the inferior officers of that Department." Two peons were to be stationed in each hobli and a proper number of them in all the forts and principal towns. The relation of this Police to the village Police was thus defined: the hobli peons should see that the village Police servants do not neglect their duties; all passes, by-roads and by-paths through the jungle are to be watched by the peons with the assistance of the Talwars, Totis, etc., of the villages to which the aforesaid places are contiguous, the Totis, Talavars and other village servants should be directed to assist the Police peons in preserving the peace of the country and in checking the depredations of robbers, etc.

6. That was the beginning of the Police system as it exists at present. From an allusion in a letter dated the 17th September 1836 addressed by the Superintendent of the Ashtagram Division to the Secretary to the Commissioner, it is seen that so early in the history of the Mysore Police, the highest authority of the time, the Hon'ble Court of Directors, expressed the desire "that the Police or the functionaries for the prevention of crimes and the apprehension of prisoners should be kept distinct from the powers of Judicature strictly so called, and that both should be taken out of the hands of the Amildar." The Superintendent states that "the great inexpediency of the general adoption of

this principle throughout the country was commented on" in his report of the 9th August 1836, but the papers showing the reasons urged and the manner in which they had been dealt with could not be secured. The following extract from Sir Mark Cubbon's report of the 26th April 1838, however, shows that the arrangements mentioned in the Hookumnamah were adhered to :— "With regard to the Police of the country, experience has sufficiently shown that it does not appear desirable to introduce any alteration in the present system. New regulations are not so much required as the revival of wholesome practices, and a strict supervision of those still extant. The Hookumnamah defining the duties of the Cundachar peons, and the control to be exercised over them in the Taluks is well adapted as a code of rules for the reform of this body. But no hope can be entertained of any very decided improvement in the conduct of these men, until their allowances have been so increased as to render them independent of other sources of subsistence."

7. There was afterwards (abou-1847) a reduction in the number of Cuntdachar peons and an increase to the pay of those retained. As they were a local body not liable to be moved from one Taluk to another except as a temporary arrangement and under emergent circumstances, they were employed on every description of Police duty in the Taluks, in guarding the Taluk Treasuries and Jails, in procuring supplies for troops, superintending cultivation and assisting the revenue servants in the collection of revenue and guarding the batayi crops ; and men of the Barr Infantry and Silledar Horse were employed as District Treasury and Jail guards, as frontier Police and as Town and Cutcherry guards at Suddar Stations.

8. In 1856, the office of Judicial Commissioner was newly established and that authority became *ex-officio* the Inspector General of Police in Mysore.

9. Early in 1859, the Military Finance Commission of the Government of India suggested the formation of Civil Police corps to relieve the Regular Infantry of the Army of certain harassing duties such as escorting treasure, furnishing guards to gaols and District Treasuries, and in connection with this, there were enquiries and reports in this Territory. The Superintendent, Bangalore Division (Major Haines) stated that, in the Silledar Horse and local Infantry Barr, this Territory

had already the means at its disposal for performing all escort, Jail and Treasury guard duties and that for all other common Police purposes he thought "the present establishments of peons as now constituted preferable to any organized or trained body." The Superintendent, Chitaldrug Division, Major Dobbs, after explaining the composition of the Mysore Police generally "which in some respects differs from the Madras District Police" stated as follows:—"I may say here generally that while a Police Assistant is highly desirable, I deprecate the formation of a distinct body of Police distributed amongst the villages and uncontrolled by the Revenue authorities, as I believe that in a short time they would become a scourge to the District. I have often on a limited scale and for a definite object organized a small body of Police under my own immediate orders and independent of local authorities, and I am afraid my agents in most instances made use of their independent position to extort money by threats and false pretences." The Superintendent of the Ashtagram Division, Major T. Clerk, stated as follows:—"The Cundachar establishment having been lately placed on an improved footing in this division, as regards pay, the question of arming them only remains to be decided. Those employed as guards over the Jails and Treasuriesshould, I think, have swords and match-locks, at present they have only their own weapons which are principally swords. For the rest, I would leave them as they are. They are equal to the work required of them here in dealing with the natives of this country and I see no object in making them formidable by arming and discipline, if they at any time, should turn traitors." The Superintendent, Nagar Division, stated that the Cundachar had their own arms, either swords or match-locks and that he thought they would do for them. The Commissioner of Mysore explained to to the Government of India, the constitution and efficiency as also the peculiar system of the Police in Mysore.

10. The Military Finance Commission above referred to, was followed by a Police Commission in 1860. One of the objects of this Commission was to submit to Government a draft of a bill on the model of Act XXIV of 1859 (the Madras Police Act) and the Commission was furnished with a memorandum describing the characteristics of a good Police for India under thirteen heads. The Commissioners submitted their propositions with a draft Act in September

1860, and thereupon, the Government of India Act V of 1861, was passed. The Commissioners aimed at *thorough* organization and a complete system of *supervision by European Officers* and as regards their propositions and draft Act, they stated as follows :—

"The draft Act we have drawn up on the basis of the British and Irish Constabulary Acts, so far as they are capable of adaptation to India. We have also consulted the Madras Police Act, and the Calcutta Police Act."

"On the whole, we may state that the principles of the propositions and of this Act, are provided on the English system, of which, the success is becoming more and more apparent, and of which, the operation is being more and more extended. We believe that they are applicable to all parts of the British Territories in India, and especially to all the various provinces of which our several members have cognizance. And we are the more confident in the correctness of this conclusion, because this system has been actually tried in the Madras Presidency, with results, the most beneficial."

11. As the principles enunciated in the Memorandum of the Government of India and the report of the Commissioners had apparently influenced the action of the authorities in Mysore, extracts from them are appended to this note. The main features of the scheme recommended by the Commission were :—

(1) The Inspector General was to be the centre of an intimate and constant communication with the District Officers (Magistrates of Districts) in relation to all matters respecting the organization of the Police, and the internal preservation of the peace and the state of crime in the country, without possessing in any sense, an authority, appellate or otherwise, over them.

(2) The District Superintendent should be departmentally subordinate to the Inspector General, in every matter relating to interior economy and good management of the force and efficient performance of every Police duty, but bound also to obey the orders of the District Officer in all matters relating to the prevention and detection of crime, the preservation of the peace and other executive Police duties, and responsible to him likewise for the efficiency with which the force performs its duty.

(3) On the District Superintendent should devolve the command and control of

all the establishment of Police of every denomination within the District. He should be answerable for all matters relating to the interior economy of the force, for the physical qualifications and the general conduct of the men, for the maintenance of discipline and the punctual execution of all orders of the Magistracy. On him, subject to the general administrative and judicial control of the District Officer, with whom he should be in constant and intimate communication; should likewise devolve the maintenance of the public peace and the prevention and detection of crime.

(4) The promotion, suspension and dismissal of Police Officials should be vested in the District Superintendent, subject to the powers from time to time entrusted to him by the Inspector General.

(5) The duty of supervising the Village Police in all their public duties should devolve on the District Superintendent with the view of securing a regular and punctual performance of those duties and of making the village watch an useful supplement to the organized constabulary.

(6) The District Officer should be the lowest grade in whom Police and Judicial functions should unite and all officers below that grade should cease to exercise police functions beyond issuing such orders as may be necessary in their judicial capacity in specific cases before them.

(7) The general responsibility for the well-being of the District should continue to be vested in the District Officer, as the Chief Conservator of the Peace of the District, the Police being made an efficient instrument placed at his disposal for the protection of life and property, for the suppression of crime and the repression of local disturbances, and for the purpose of undertaking all the duties properly belonging to a constabulary.

12, In 1861, upon a reference from the Government of India, the Commissioner of Mysore called for the opinion of the Judicial Commissioner, as to the suitableness of Act V of 1861 in the case of Mysore, and in May 1862, he addressed a letter to the Government of India, concerning the cost and condition of the Police in Mysore, with reference to a statement made in the Final Report of the Police Commission dated 17th January 1862 " that the force in Mysore which might give a financial basis for a recognized Police for the Province costs Rs. 15,87,892 per annum and

that the new system might be efficiently introduced for something less than 10 lakhs." The Police Commission had added the cost of Silledar Horse and Bar Infantry to that of the Cundachar Police. Mr. Bowring explained that the Silledar Horse ought to remain always a distinct body of Cavalry and could not therefore be amalgamated with any general Police Force and he showed that putting aside that force, the outlay on Police in Mysore was, far from being excessive, much within due limits. He further gave a brief history of the Bar Infantry and the Cundachar or Taluk peons, and concerning the latter stated as follows:—

"It will be apparent from what I have stated that the constitution of this body of men is anomalous and unsatisfactory. It is very desirable that eventually measures should be taken to form an efficient Police Force out of the Bar and the Kundachar peons, but I am inclined to think that a large extra outlay will be necessary for the purpose. Indeed, in consequence of the prevalence of the Batayi system, or collecting in kind, in some parts of the Province, the ordinary Revenue peons, who are about 2,000 in number are unable to look after the collections without the assistance of the Kundachar peons; and until the more orthodox practice of levying only money assessments shall be fairly established, I do not clearly see the way to remodelling the Kundachar."

"It is very evident to me, however, that some change must be made both in regard to the pay of these men and the duties which they now perform, and I purpose to take the opinions of the Superintendents of Divisions on the subject, before recommending any change for the approval of the Government of India. It does not seem desirable to introduce in a Province which has been for so many years under British control, any innovation of the necessity for which, there is no positive certainty, especially when, as in the case of Mysore, the expenditure has been reduced to the minimum, and it has been steadily kept in mind hitherto, that the basis of administration must be fashioned according to prevailing native usage."

13. On the 16th December 1862, the Commissioner of Mysore issued a Circular to the Superintendents of Divisions pointing out to what extent the strength of the Kundachar establishment exceeded the estimates made by the Police Commission as to what should form a sufficient

Police force for Mysore, and conveying the following instructions :—

"It is only in the Taluks that a great redundancy of men is found, and the Commissioner therefore wishes your attention to be turned to the practicability of reducing gradually the existing numbers.

"It is at the same time desirable that the relative authority and duties of the Amildars, Killedars and Hoblidars, should be clearly defined for the future. It is, therefore, to be understood that all the preliminary police enquiries into criminal matters should be conducted by the Killedars and Hoblidars who are properly the officers of Police and that they should be prohibited from exercising any other functions whatever. Their duties should be confined to making the requisite Police investigation, and they should report the result of their enquiries to the Amildar, who, if the case be within his cognizance, will dispose of it in his Magisterial capacity, or, should it be beyond his powers, forward the proceedings for the orders of the Deputy Superintendent."

"The Commissioner considers that Police diaries should be transmitted regularly to the Deputy Superintendents from all the Taluks in their Districts, so that they may be intimately acquainted with all that is passing around them, and he wishes you therefore to report your opinion whether these should be prepared by the Hoblidar or the Killedar, and whether they should be transmitted to the Amildar of the Taluk, or direct to the District Officer, or to both. A form of diary similar to that used elsewhere should be submitted through the Judicial Commissioner together with such other forms and returns as may appear to you sufficient to mark the Police as a separate department without creating more writing than is indispensable for this end. When these have been reviewed and a uniform system determined on, they will be returned to be circulated to the Deputy Superintendents and through them brought into use."

"I am desired also to observe that the allocation of the peons in each Taluk, should be accurately laid down, and the Amildars should be prohibited from collecting more than a fixed number of Police at their Taluk Cutcherries. The peons should therefore, be distributed in regular parties according to Hobli Head quarters or other convenient allotments, so that, the Deputy Superintendents may be able to trace that

the men are in reality performing the duty for which they are paid, and that their service is not a mere paper one. In connection with this point, it will be necessary to ascertain how the men are at present accommodated, and what provision may be required in this respect."

"The above suggestions may be useful to you in the course of carrying out the revision of the Taluk establishments, and I am desired to impress upon you the necessity of obtaining efficiency and economy without having recourse to the minute superintendence in force in the Madras Presidency, which, from the fact of its requiring additional European agency, is very expensive."

14. The result of the steps taken under the above circular to revise the Taluk establishments is thus stated in the Administration Report for 1862-63—

"During the past year it was not found practicable to introduce any great changes into the constitution of the force until the other numerous alterations of systems had been fairly inaugurated, but considerable steps have been taken in advance by effecting reductions in their numbers and increasing the rates of pay. The most inefficient men having thus been got rid of, the character of the Force has been improved, and it is now possible for the men to live on their pay, which was clearly not the case when the average rate of a peon's pay was 3 rupees per month."

"The Police generally are now confined to their legitimate duties, a separation having been made between the Revenue and Police peons. The Bangalore Cantonment Police has been improved, and is now in a very satisfactory state, and special Police establishments have been formed for the Petta or Town of Bangalore, and for Mysore, Tumkur, and Shimoga, instead of the former system of detaching men in rotation from the Taluks or from a separate establishment attached to the Division Head quarters."

"A complete and systematic reorganization of the Police, however, remains to be carried out, and is, at present, engaging the attention of the Superintendents."

15. It is not clear if in any District, immediate effect was given to the instruction conveyed in the Commissioner's Circular of 16th December 1862, for so defining the relative authority and duties of Amildars, Killedars etc., as to relieve Amildar-Magistrates of work connected

with preliminary Police enquiries into Criminal matters. From allusions in two letters addressed to the Commissioner of Mysore, by the Superintendents of the Nagar and Ashtagram Divisions in 1863, it is seen that detailed reports were submitted to the Judicial Commissioner in that year embracing among other topics—

(1) the proposed duties of Killedars, Shekdars, Hoblidars, Daffadars and Peons, (2) the position from a Police point of view of the Amildar, (3) the necessity of improving if possible, the village Police, (4) the expediency of introducing Act V of 1861, and (5) previous Police Rules and Regulations. It has not been possible to refer to the reports or the recommendations based thereon. The subject was still under consideration in 1864, but efforts were being made to improve the existing Force by increased and more systematic supervision by the District officers and their Assistants, and in the Administration Report for 1863-64 it is noted that there had already been a considerable improvement in regard to detection and prosecution of crime.

16. As a result of recommendations submitted, Act V of 1861 was extended to the Town and District of Bangalore by a Notification of the 15th December 1866. In his review on the Administration Report for 1866-67, the Officiating Commissioner, Mr. Saunders, states :—

"The provisions of Act V of 1861, having been extended to the Town and District of Bangalore, it is in contemplation to submit a proposal for the complete re-organization of the Police in that locality. The political aspect of affairs in this Province will not probably render it desirable to extend those provisions otherwise than gradually to the Districts, and only with such modifications as may be found adapted to the peculiar agency to be employed. The scheme for re-modelling the Police in the Cantonment and Town of Bangalore, is, however, attended with no difficulties other than those which have presented themselves in connection with another project for the amalgamation of the two Municipal Boards."

17. The Report for 1867, shows that in Bangalore there was increased vigilance and better discipline due to the personal exertions of Captain Gompertz, the Superintendent, and of his European Inspectors, and that in the Districts, increased attention had been paid by District officers to the Police, and on the whole, there was increased care and better success in the administration of the Police generally.

No organic changes were, however, made during the year and the settlement of this subject is stated to have been delayed by difficulties arising out of the actual and prospective political situation. In his review on the Judicial Commissioner's Report for the year, the Chief Commissioner, Mr. Bowring, says:—

"I concur in the commendation given by the Judicial Commissioner to Captain Gompertz for his efficient superintendence of the Bangalore Police, and I trust that the extension of the Madras system to the District will fulfil the expectations of those who anticipate great results from it. It is doubtful, however, whether the people of the country have any strong desire for a system, which requires a large European agency; while as regards detectives, I believe that Native States surpass our own territory. The most difficult question that the Mysore Police has to deal with, is the aggression of bands of marauders from the adjacent Districts of Her Majesty's Territory."

"There can be no question that, in Mysore, the allocation of Kundachar peons to other than strictly Police duties has been common, notwithstanding the injunctions issued to put a stop to the custom. The revenue in Mysore is collected within the year, and in the season of collections, it was common for Amildars to employ a great portion of the whole body of peons on revenue-duties. I do not know whether on the formation of the Madras Police, the revenue peons were increased, or if not, whether the punctual collection of the instalments has suffered, but it is calculated that, in the single District of Bangalore, the increase to the number of peons, necessitated by a strict adherence on the part of the Police to their legitimate duties will entail an additional outlay of 15,000 or 20,000 yearly."

18. In February 1868, the Government of India sanctioned an establishment which placed the Police of Bangalore (Town and Cantonment) on a more satisfactory footing at an additional annual cost of Rs. 7,560. In May 1868, Captain Gompertz, carried out the re-organization of the Police of Bangalore, on a footing nearly similar to that of the Madras Mofussil Police; and concerning this the Superintendent, Nandidrug Division, was able to say in his Report for 1868, "that much good work and close supervision has been done by the new Force." As regards the District Police, the Judicial Commissioner, Mr. Kindersley, stated as follows, in his report for 1868—

"The Police of the Bangalore District was not re-organized until the present year 1869. The State of the Police in the other Districts is still very unsatisfactory especially in the Ashtagram Division and in the hilly and jungly parts of the country. In the Malnad Taluks of Hassan and Kadur, there has been difficulty in recruiting, and many vacancies could not be filled up, owing to the insufficiency of the pay compared with the rates prevailing on the coffee plantations. These evils have now been palliated by arrangements by which the rates of pay in the Malnad Taluks have been raised, while the numbers were reduced. But the cure is to be found only in a well-considered re-organization of the whole Force."

"Captain Gordon Cumming reports that the Police in the Shimoga District are often employed on revenue and other duties. Captain Cumming, however, appears to be of opinion that the present system is better suited to the state of the country than the Madras system. The defects of the Madras system, which is one of the best in India, have now been pretty well ascertained; and may in some respects be avoided by modifications in its extension. On the other hand, it may be doubted whether slipshod in any department is suited to the wants of the country, though it may be in harmony with the character of the people."

19. In his review on the above Report, the Chief Commissioner, Mr. Bowring, stated :—

"But it must be borne in mind that, besides the apparent necessity of European supervision the additional expense would be very heavy, inasmuch as owing to the hilly and difficult nature of a great part of the country, it is very doubtful whether any considerable reduction in the number of the existing Police can be safely effected. The revised Police of the Bangalore District will, at the end of the year prescribed by the Supreme Government, afford data for determining whether the system should be extended to all the other Districts under European officers, or whether Native Superintendents of Police, can be safely appointed, regarding which, I entertain grave doubts."

20. In April 1869, the revised scheme was extended to the whole of the Bangalore District and its working during the last nine months of 1869, was considered satisfactory. In the report for 1869-70, the

following remarks are made concerning the Police Department:—

"The condition of this Department of the Administration is admitted by officers of all grades to be defective and its complete re-organization on the system which has been introduced experimentally into the Bangalore District and which is considered to have fairly succeeded, is strongly advocated, but the difficulties that will attend the adoption of so general a measure will probably be found so serious that it may be advisable for the present to limit the further changes in this direction to the extension of the revised system to the whole of the Nandidrug Division, or if such be deemed preferable to one District in each of the other Divisions, by which arrangement a nucleus would be formed for the subsequent application of the measure to the whole Province."

21. In 1870, the reformed system continued to be in force in the Bangalore District but it did not give entire satisfaction. The number of men dismissed or otherwise severely punished was so large as to call for investigation and the service had, in consequence, become unpopular. Para 13 of the Review on the Report for the year states:—

"The want of good officers, considered by the Superintendent to be the chief defect of the force, can only, I am to remark, be rectified by energetic efforts on the part of the Superintendent himself to train up fitting men for this purpose. Colonel Meade is not satisfied that sufficient attention has been given by this officer to the Police in his District, and considers that he or the Assistant Superintendent should be always in the District."

22. In the other Districts of the Province, the Police Force was composed of the old established Kundachar peons "under the direct control of the Amildars of Taluks as Heads of Police," and the general results of their work in the Nagar Division contrasted very favorably with those shown in the returns for the two other Divisions, indicating "that the Police Administration of those Districts is susceptible of improvement, even with the present materials, if proper measures to effect that object are taken by the Divisional and District officers." On this subject, the Review of Government contained the following further observations:—

".....The main cause of these defects is held by the Superintendent to be

due to the indolence and ignorance of the supervising officers, the Killedars being unacquainted with the provisions of the Criminal Procedure Code and the Amildars being so pressed by their other duties that they neglect the working of the Police in their respective Taluks. While admitting to the fullest extent, the unsatisfactory nature of the existing system of Police in these Districts, the Chief Commissioner cannot but consider that bad as it is, it is capable of much better results than those above reviewed, and that such results might, to a reasonable extent, be obtained by a strict determination on the part of the District Magistrate to insist thereon, and to take prompt steps for the punishment of the officers concerned, wherever this important part of their duty is clearly neglected."

"It has frequently occurred to Colonel Meade that the District Magistrates do not exercise as active a control over the Police employed in their Districts, as they undoubtedly should do, so long as it has no special officers at its head, and its efficient performance of its duty may be said to depend wholly on the energetic supervision of the District Magistrates themselves; where the village Police are still in existence, they also should be compelled to perform the duties for which, they hold service lands or haks and heads of villages should be held responsible wherever there is an entire and manifest failure on this head on their part. But the real secret of reasonable success in the Police Administration of the Districts of Mysore under the existing system, lies in the energy, activity and aptitude for these peculiar duties of the District Officer, the intelligent employment of the Assistants under his orders, and the enforced performance of their respective duties by the chief Taluk officials concerned, and wherever such unsatisfactory results occur as are brought to notice in the report under review it is impossible to avoid the suspicion that these essentials are more or less wanting."

23. As regards the proposed extension of the reformed system of the Bangalore District to the other Districts, it is noted in the report that it had been deferred "pending further consideration as to its entire adaptation to the circumstances of the Mysore State" and that, on this point, a special report had been lately submitted to the Government of India, and in para 24

of the Review, the Chief Commissioner observed as follows :—

"The project of introducing a new system of Police into the whole Province, cannot be carried out generally for some time to come, and it is absolutely necessary that every practicable effort shall be made by the officers concerned, to improve the efficiency of the existing Police and to remove the more serious blots and defects in its working which mar its usefulness in so grave a degree."

24. In 1871, no changes were made in the constitution of the Police, but the orders of the Government of India, on the question of the re-organization of the Police having been received, the requisite enquiries were made in view to the introduction of the scheme sanctioned therein. It has not been possible to refer to the text of the orders or to the letters on which they were passed, but the decision of the Government and the reasons therefor may be gathered from the Administration Reports for 1871-72 and 1872-73. The Government ordered the establishment throughout the Province of new Police arrangements based on the Village Police system instead of adopting the Madras system of organization. "The new (that is the Madras) system, although favorably reported on after the lapse of a year, was found to entail a considerable increase of expenditure. It, moreover, possessed the radical defect of overlooking in great measure the existence of the Village Police, a class which, if properly organized and remunerated, is capable of performing useful service to the State. The Patels and Talaris had not sufficient remuneration. In some cases, Inams granted for the maintenance of Village Police had been alienated or diverted from that object. Thus the village system had not been sufficiently cared for and the superior advantages which the village officers possessed with their local knowledge over the Regular Police in detecting or giving information regarding dacoits, etc., were not utilized. It was therefore considered necessary that the village institutions should be duly recognized in any comprehensive Police system for the whole Province, with the view of securing economy and efficiency, especially as the number of persons registered as holding service lands amounted at the time to 14,000. Accordingly, the following principles were laid down as the basis for a comprehensive scheme for the whole Province—

"(1) The Village Police should be restored to a condition of reasonable vigour and efficiency. Their duties should be carried on under the guidance of a few simple rules. Their remuneration should be at once provided for throughout the Province by rent free assignments from unassessed lands, all questions connected therewith being left to be settled by the Revenue Survey Department in their due course of operations; an essential feature in this measure being the concession of Magisterial powers in petty cases to competent heads of villages.

"(2) The Kundachar Police should be superseded by a constabulary similar to that already introduced into Bangalore, but having the Village Police for its basis. The functions of the latter should be to act as auxiliaries to the former and on it (working as it ought under the village headman) should devolve the responsibility as well of reporting a crime, as of discovering the criminal. No additional expenditure should be incurred as the regular Force need not, under the circumstances be numerous, but the members should be well paid and specially selected and managed with the view of fitting them to assist the Village Police in detection. The relations of the Village Police with the Regular Police should be clearly defined so as to utilize the former to the fullest extent, and so adjusted that, while the due performance of their duties is secured, unnecessary interference on the part of the Regular Police in ordinary village affairs is eschewed.

(3) The Regular Police need not be armed and drilled as the local Bar Force (which is otherwise useful in guarding District and local Treasuries and thus largely relieves the

Police of some of its work) would well suffice for repressive purposes.

25. At the close of 1872, rules drawn up in accordance with the foregoing principles were sanctioned by the Government of India, one set containing 32 sections providing for the organization and regulation of the Village Police and another containing 68 sections for the organization and working of a "Regular Police Force" and for the guidance of the Magistracy in connection with the Police.

26. As regards the Village Police, it was provided that the administration of it should vest in the District Magistrate, who might delegate any of his functions to any of his subordinates exercising the powers of a Magistrate, that patels and other village servants should be appointed and the number of watchmen regulated by the District Magistrate, and that subject to the District Magistrate's orders, the patels should act under the orders of the Station House Officer, furnish him with information as to the state of the crime and all matters connected with the Village Police and the health and general condition of the community in the village, and afford all Police officers every assistance in their power in the performance of their duty.

27. The following powers were conferred on the Police Patel:—

(1) to have charge of the *Chavadi*, gates and hedges and to so dispose of the village servants as to afford the utmost possible security against robbery, breach of the peace, etc.;

(2) to require the inhabitants of the village to keep watch by night, to patrol the village, to maintain in good order the village fence and village gates and to use every effort to guard against attack by robbers and oppose and seize persons committing non-bailable offences;

(3) to arrest persons whom he believes to have committed a cognizable offence and forward them to the Police Station;

(4) to search for concealed articles;

5) to take charge of unclaimed property and transmit it to the Police Station;

(6) to call and examine witnesses on solemn affirmation in any enquiry coming within the scope of his duty, not being a case in which it is competent for him to inflict punishment;

(7) to try and on conviction to punish with confinement in the *Chavadi* for a period not exceeding 24 hours, any persons charged with committing petty assault or abuse;

(8) to try, when specially commissioned by the District Magistrate under authority conveyed by the Chief Commissioner, persons charged with mischief or petty thefts when the estimated value of the property stolen or of damages sustained, does not exceed Rs. 2, or with resistence or refusal to obey a lawful order issued by the patel personally, and to award punishment by fine not exceeding Rs. 5 or confinement not exceeding 48 hours in the *Chavadi*;

(9) to punish when specially empowered as above, persons committing certain nuisances or disorderly acts, by fine not exceeding one rupee or in default of payment by confinement in the *Chavadi* for a period not exceeding 12 hours and to forbid the continuance of such nuisances;

(10) to place a competent kinsman or other competent person in charge of his office when he is unable to attend to his duty, owing to urgent absence from the village, sudden illness or other cause;

(11) to nominate and report a successor to a deceased watchman.

28. As regards the Regular Police, the Rules provide:—

(1) Deputy Superintendents or Magistrates of Districts shall be the head executive officers of Police in each District, under the immediate orders of the Chief Commissioner and will be held strictly responsible for the

efficient administration of all Police duties within their Districts.

2) The Police of each District shall consist of the Village Police and the Regular Police. Though differently organized they will, in fact, constitute one force to work together for the general detection and prevention of crime. The members of the Village Police and those of the regular Police will, however, be each held separately responsible for every duty, preventive and detective, which properly belongs to them.

(3) The employment of the members of the regular Police will be mainly directed to the detection and prosecution of criminals and to the general supervision and control of the Village Police under the immediate orders of the District Magistrate.

(4) The Barr Sepoys will guard all Jails and Lock-ups and will undertake all escort duties. They will also be available together with the Silledar horse, under the orders of the District Magistrate, on such rare occasions when the display of physical force is deemed necessary.

(5) The Magistrate of the District shall be held responsible for the selection of intelligent and proper Police Officers and constables for the regular force and for the education of the men for the duties they will have to perform.

(6) Superintendents, Assistant Superintendents, Amildars and other Judicial officers, who will, as a rule, take up all cases prosecuted by the Police, shall have no executive or departmental authority over either the village or regular Police. Their relation to the Police will be that of Judicial officers only, but it will be their duty to watch

the proceedings of the Police carefully and to report all shortcomings, neglect or irregularities on their part, for the orders of the District Magistrate.

(7) It shall be the duty of Inspectors to maintain unreserved and confidential communication with the Taluk Magistrates on all subjects affecting the the peace and well-being of the Taluk under their Magisterial charge, to make themselves thoroughly acquainted with the localities and inhabitants of their taluks and when not actually engaged in the investigation of any particularly heinous crime (which should always be taken up by Inspectors) or in prosecuting any such case before the Magistrates, to visit periodically the several villages in their taluks, in order to satisfy themselves that the Village Police are doing their duty, and that crimes are not concealed. Each village in a taluk should be thus visited in rotation.

29. In 1872 and 1873, the Police of the Province was in a transition state owing to the pending introduction of the Village Police system. The first step to be taken towards the adoption of the scheme in its integrity was the re-settlement of the Village Police, and this was regarded as dependent on the progress of the Revenue Survey. As the greater portion of the Chitaldrug District had been surveyed and settled, an attempt was made to carry out the new measure in all its integrity in that District with a scale of 4 Officers and 20 Constables fixed by the Judicial Commissioner, Mr. Mangles, for each Taluk; and in the other six Districts (the Bangalore District Police having been already reorganized) active efforts were made to render the existing Police more efficient and to prepare it as far as possible for the contemplated change. To aid the Judicial Commissioner in carrying out the reforms a Deputy Inspector General was appointed in 1873.

30. In 1874 the establishments sanctioned were increased provisionally and Assistant Commissioners were appointed to help Deputy Commissioners in disposing of

minor executive details' of their work in the Police Department and to aid them in the work of supervision and control. Early in that year the Deputy Commissioner, Chitaldrug District, urged that the higher grades of Police officers were not as qualified for their posts as might be wished; that the new constabulary, necessarily taken from those belonging to the old Kundachar force, could not for some time to come be regarded as efficient for the new duties required of them; that the organization of the Village Police by the Revenue Survey Department had not yet been carried out in any part of the District; that most of the Patels and Talwars in the District were illiterate and quite unable to hold any enquiry into a case such as should be done previous to the arrival of the Police officer, or to take immediate steps for tracing out the perpetrators of daring dacoities, robberies, etc., or recovering the stolen property; that Barr Sepoys were not available to guard lock-ups and to escort accused persons; that a force of twenty peons was not sufficient for the requirements of a taluk, and that it was necessary to establish out-posts for which no provision had been made. Thereupon in May 1874, the Government sanctioned a modified scale providing five officers and 35 men for each taluk of the Chitaldrug District, and in doing so observed as follows :—

> "In sanctioning this increase as an *ad interim* measure, the Chief Commissioner considers it necessary to place on record that it is only to be regarded in that light, and that he is not prepared at present to pass any final opinion as to the insufficiency, or otherwise, of the strength fixed in Mr. Mangles' scheme, under a different state of things, in respect of the conditions noticed in para 4 (*viz.*, the efficiency of every officer and man of the Force in all respects and the performance by the village Police and the Barr of the duties assigned to them under the rules) to that reported in the correspondence under review.
>
> "The great object kept in view in the preparation of that scheme was—the reduction of the regular constabulary to the lowest numbers consistent with the due protection of the country, the small

Force maintained being paid on a liberal scale to admit of the employment in it of none but really qualified and effective officers and men; and (2) the establishment of a system of Village Police suited to the requirements of the Province and the habits of the people, which with the exercise of proper care and if taken due interest in by the District and Taluk officers, would, it was hoped in the course of time, prove in many ways a real benefit to the State and the people, especially after the restoration of the Native Government.

"The Chief Commissioner is desirous of carrying out this object as originally intended and it is to be clearly understood that the orders now issued are purely of a provisional nature, and in no way affect the principle of the new Police scheme as thus described."

31. In August 1874, similar *ad interim* Police arrangements were sanctioned for the Districts of Kolar, Tumkur, Mysore, Hassan, Shimoga and Kadur, in which the progress of the Survey and Settlement was as yet only partially advanced and the difficulties experienced in the Chitaldrug District existed to a greater or less degree. Orders were issued in 1874 and 1875 defining the relative position, functions and responsibilities of the Deputy Inspector General, the Deputy Commissioners, Police Assistants, Inspectors and Amildars under the new arrangements.

32. The position and functions of the Deputy Inspector General of Police appear from the following extracts from the Judicial Commissioner's letter to the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, dated the 6th January 1875:—

"In the first place, I have explained that the appointment of a Deputy Inspector General of Police and of an Assistant Commissioner under each of the Deputy Commissioners, while intended to provide for the better organization and supervision of the Police, do not in any way affect the position and responsibility of the Deputy Commissioner as Head of the Police in his District."

e Deputy Inspector General in ith Police matters will do so as a retary to me, disposing of routine dence and referring all else for

my orders in respect of which he will be the channel of communication between me and Deputy Commissioners."

"As the Police reports of each District will be made to the Deputy Inspector General, he will, by communication with the Deputy Commissioners and their Assistants, secure unity of action and co-operation between the forces of different Districts, and in fact link them together into a homogeneous body with reciprocal interests and identity of aim in the repression and detection of crime throughout the Province. I look upon this as one of his most important duties, for the rural Police have hitherto worked Talukwar, in narrow spheres, confining their attention solely to occurrances within their own boundaries and inattentive to crime committed quite near them but in the limits of another Taluk or District."

"The proceedings of executive Police officers in criminal cases will pass under the notice of the Deputy Inspector General by reports, etc., and during his tours he will, by inspection of the records and all other means available, see that they are in accordance with the requirements of the Criminal Procedure Code and bring to the notice of Deputy Commissioners for early attention or report any shortcomings or want of activity, intelligence or discipline he may observe."

"As examining officer he will report to Deputy Commissioners and to me on the qualifications of Inspectors, Sub-Inspectors and petty officers who (nominated by Deputy Commissioners) will be required to pass examinations in Police subjects before the Deputy Inspector General or on papers prepared by him."

"In all matters relating to Police budget charges Deputy Commissioners will correspond with the Deputy Inspector General who will deal with such as are of ordinary routine and adopt all necessary measures for the due and careful expenditure of budget provision under each head to the exclusion of inadmissible charges."

"The clothing, equipment, printed forms, etc., for all Districts will be supplied to Deputy Commissioners from my office (to secure uniformity) on indents addressed to and checked by the Deputy Inspector General the cost of each being then debited to the budget allotment of each District."

33. The following extracts from the Judicial Commissioner's letters to the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner and his circular orders show the position and responsibility of the Deputy Commissioners.—

(1) Extract from para 10 of letter dated 25th April 1874.—

"With the aid of one of his General Assistants in executive charge, the Deputy Commissioner can exercise a salutary supervision over the working of the Police, and his identification with it will prevent that quasi-antagonism with the Taluk Magistracy which, in most of the Madras Districts, works so much to the detriment of the Police and which is due to the officer in executive charge of the force having a distinct *locus standi* from the District Magistrate."

(2) Extract from para 21 of letter dated 29th July 1874.—

"In this Province looking to the future and with Deputy Commissioners as Head of Police in their Districts, I am very strongly of opinion that the Police should be viewed as an integral part of their establishments (the departmental detail of it alone being taken out of the hands of their subordinate Magistrates)."

(3) Extract from Circular Order dated 5th September 1874.—

"The Judicial Commissioner is quite prepared to admit the general principle that the Deputy Commissioner being the responsible head of the District Police should possess authority to nominate men for appointment and promotion to the several grades as also to remove or degrade them. The appointment, promotion, removal, grant of leave to or transfer, etc., of Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors will necessarily vest in the Judicial Commissioner, who will, however, give every consideration to the recommendations of District officers. In regard to all grades below that of Sub-Inspector, the Judicial Commissioner is prepared to leave the selection generally to District officers, report being made of them in the quarterly returns, and he trusts he may seldom have cause to interfere with the appointments so made; it must be remembered, however, that in dealing with men of the present force, increase of pay must be given very gradually and that the only claim admissible in regard to all appointments will be that of absolute efficiency for the post. All appointments (above the grade of peon) will be held to be probationary until, by satisfactory discharge of the duties the competency of the individual shall have been ascertained."

(4) Extract from a circular letter addressed by the Judicial Commissioner to the Deputy Commissioners, dated 30th November 1874.—

"I have the honor to inform you that though in view to the more convenient despatch of current Police work you are at liberty to make arrangements for the disposal of minor details by the Assistant Commissioner in charge of the Police, yet it must be borne in mind clearly that the appointment of that officer is not intended to divest you *in any way* of the responsibility which attaches to you (and to you wholly) for the efficient discipline and general working of the District Police, of which you as District Magistrate, are the head, any correspondence therefore conducted by the Assistant with other Departments would be carried out in your name with your knowledge and on your responsibility."

(5) Extract from the Judicial Commissioner's letter to the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, dated the 6th January 1875.—

"It will be perceived that I have been careful to explain that the responsibility for the general efficiency of the Police in each District will rest wholly upon the Deputy Commissioner, and in order further to impress this I have vested him (under my immediate control) with due authority in regard to the appointment, promotion, punishment, removal and allocation of officers and men of the Police."

34. The following extracts explain the status and functions of the Police Assistant Commissioner.—

(1) Extract from the Judicial Commissioner's letter to the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, dated the 29th July 1874—.

"I am entirely averse (for obvious reasons) to any new appointments being made in this grade to the Police as a *separate Department* and I propose that all Assistant Commissioners be considered available to be employed in charge of the Police just as they are now liable to be employed in the Inam Department or as Judicial Assistants, they will then be on the general roster for promotion and will also be removable at pleasure."

(2) Extract from the circular letter addressed by the Judicial Commissioner to the Deputy Commissioners, dated 30th November 1874.—

"The Assistant will hold a responsible position directly under you as your representative in Police matters; he will preserve intimate official relations with you

and by means of his confidential diary keep you fully informed of everything relating to Police administration."

"He will be at your disposal for all duties connected with the working of the Police, he should visit the scene of grave crime which may have occurred or may be anticipated, guiding and controlling the action of Police subordinates therein and promptly bringing to your notice any irregularities or instances of laxity on the part of the Taluk Magistracy. He will make frequent tours of inspection in the District keeping you advised of all he does and notices and by his personal inspections aid you in the thorough and practical supervision of the Police, but he will not possess any authority or *locus standi* distinct from yourself in Police matters."

"His diary should be written in 'D. O. form' (on half blank margin) and it should be a brief, yet comprehensive summary of all that he does and observes day by day. It should give you a lucid idea of all that is going on, treating of all matters relating to Police from confidential detective measures taken in serious cases, to his observance of routine beat duties, etc., performed, his comments on the conduct of subordinates coming under his notice will of course be freely expressed. The diary will be a D. O. confidential communication not opened by your officials, but addressed to you in person and passed on with your D. O. remarks to this office (addressed to the Deputy Inspector General of Police by name) whence it will be eventually returned and it is hoped that it may considerably curtail correspondence which might otherwise have to be submitted in detail."

"Matters of discipline such as promotion, punishment, granting of leave, routine of duty, equipment, accommodation in regard to station houses, scrutiny of returns, etc., in fact all matters of internal Police detail, should ordinarily be conducted through the Assistant and you may, at your discretion vest him with such authority to promote, punish, remove or grant leave, etc., to men of inferior grades as you think necessary to strengthen his position but in dealing with such matters he will mention them in his diary and only exercise such authority subject to your sanction and control."

"His position as a General Assistant under you being in no way affected by his employment on Police duties, he will of course be entitled to every assistance from your office that you can give him and to any office establishment that would be

available to any Assistant appointed to your office for general duties. Every effort shall be made to reduce the clerical work hitherto imposed in the Police Department, to admit of the Assistant devoting his time to personal supervision and with this diminution of clerical labour and relief to yourself, I look to your being able to provide the small office establishment he will require from among the clerks hitherto employed in compiling Police registers and returns which should still be prepared in your office for his scrutiny and signature (when feasible) prior to your countersignature."

35. The following extract from the Judicial Commissioner's circular of the 5th September 1874 shows the position allotted to the Inspectors as Heads of Taluk Police:—

"The Inspector (and for some time several of the Sub-Inspectors) will be in charge of the Police of a Taluk and in large Taluks, a Sub-Inspector will be given to take charge (under the Inspector) of a Sub-Division of the Taluk, and when the Sub-Inspector has cases under trial at the Kasbah, the Inspector will move up to his range. In the absence of the Inspector from the Taluk, the Sub-Inspector will take charge of the Division."

36. The following extracts show that the Inspectors were given a lower rank than the Amildars and that the Amildars, though divested of Police functions, were required to draw the pay of the Police of their Taluks in their Baravards and to exercise active supervision over the Police:—

(i) Extract from the Judicial Commissioner's letter to the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, dated 29th July 1874.

"The pay of first class Inspectors should not, I think, exceed that of the lowest class of Amildars, on the understanding that deserving 1st class Police Inspectors, who qualify by passing the Amildar's test, shall be eligible for promotion to the grade of Amildar, etc."

(ii) Extract from the Judicial Commissioner's letter to the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, dated the 6th January 1875.

"I propose that the pay of the Police Force be drawn and disbursed as hitherto by Amildars in the Baravards of each Taluk, and that bills for contingent charges be referred direct to my office, where they will be countersigned by the Deputy Inspector General who will keep an account of the monthly expenditure under each

budget heading and to make this complete I shall arrange with the Deputy Accountant General that each District Treasury officer shall furnish monthly to each Deputy Commissioner (or his Police Assistant) a memo of the sums disbursed to the Police Department under each head both of Establishment or Miscellaneous charges, each item will then be scrutinized in the Deputy Inspector General's office and due economy enforced wherever necessary."

(iii) Extract from the Judicial Commissioner's circular order, dated 28th September 1874:—

"The Police will, as a matter of departmental arrangement, send to the Taluk Magistrate a copy of the first information report of *every* cognizable offence whether or not such magistrate have jurisdiction over such offence. Such cases only as are within the Amildar's jurisdiction as a Magistrate should be entered in his Magistrate's General Register No. 4."

"Taluk Magistrates will remember that, whether they are competent or not to proceed with any case reported to them (in view to its trial or committal) they are empowered under Sections 122 and 124, Criminal Procedure Code, to take certain cognizance in *all cases* both to aid and to control the Police and they will be held responsible that they duly exercise the said powers as occasion may require."

(iv) Extract from the Judicial Commissioner's circular order, dated 16th June 1875:—

"The Amildar, when on the spot, is responsible for the proper performance of their duties by all Police officers whatever their rank and he is bound to check any irregularity or misconduct if necessary reporting it to the District Magistrate."

"He should not interfere actively in the course of the Police proceedings or with the detective measures, except to enforce regularity and to repress abuse."

"He should be most careful to prevent anything like ill-treatment to a prisoner and as a rule, should insist on every prisoner being sent in to the Magistrate having jurisidiction to deal with the case as soon as possible after arrest and within 24 hours."

"In issuing these instructions, the Judicial Commissioner wishes to impress on both Amildars and Police officers that it is the duty of both to co-operate cordially in the interests of the public service but while an Amildar should not officiously interfere with a Police investigation he i

bound to repress irregular conduct that may come to his notice as well as to see that the procedure laid down for the police is duly observed and as a magistrate and Judicial officer he must exercise an independent judgment on the matters noticed and not allow himself to be a tool in sanctioning illegal practices."

37. In the Report for 1874-75, the object of the Government in introducing the above mentioned "provisional or *ad interim* scheme" is stated to have been to place "the whole of the District Police on an efficient footing independently of the Village Police, the re-establishment of which formed the basis of the measure previously sanctioned" but had to be carried out slowly "owing to the labor involved in determining the emoluments of the Patels" the final settlement of which rested with the Survey and Settlement Department, and the same Report observes that "the old Kandachar Police have given place to a Police organized on the principles of the Regular Police systems elsewhere, the main features being the discharge of incompetent men and the introduction of an improved class on better pay, by a numerical reduction of the Force."

38. In the Reports for 1876-77 and 1877-78, the results of the working of the new Police are thus summarised:—

"Another year's experience proves that the manner in which cases are brought before the Courts by the Police has greatly improved and is as satisfactory as can be expected. More attention has also been paid to the proper keeping of the various registers and all crime is now fairly well registered. Some difficulty has been experienced in obtaining for every District competent officers to serve as Police Assistants. It is not every official, however willing, who has the particular capacity to guide and control efficiently a Police Force. On the whole, the work is being fairly well done, considering the short time during which, the present system has been in force."

"About 80 per cent of the heinous crimes reported, is brought to notice, in the first instance by the Patels. In 10 Taluks the remuneration of Patels has been permanently fixed, while in 25 other Taluks, a temporary scale of pay has been sanctioned. They have on the whole worked satisfactorily. The scheme having been in force for the past few years, the Village Police have learned somewhat of what they are expected to do. Many of the villagers in the defence of their pro-

perty and villages have evinced great daring and courage and have, in several instances, successfully resisted the attacks of dacoits and apprehended the criminals in pursuit."

39. In 1876 and 1877 the country suffered from a severe famine. To meet the press of work, the Police Force was strengthened and the Silledar Horse were employed on patrol duty. After the famine, retrenchments were made, and at the close of 1878, "the Police Force was below its sanctioned complement, vacancies in the lower grades having been allowed to occur in order to give employment to sepoys of the local infantry, who were discharged on reduction of the Force." Among the administrative changes made consequent on the famine and in view of the approaching Rendition, were :—

(1) The post of a separate Deputy Inspector General was abolished and the work of check and control and general supervision of the Police till then devolving on the Deputy Inspector General and the Judicial Commissioner as Inspector General was ordered to be carried on in the General Branch of the Chief Commissioner's office, the Military Assistant supervising the clothing, equipment, drill and discipline of the Police Force.

(2) Assistant Commissioners who for about five years were assisting the Deputy Commissioners in carrying out the District Police work were discontinued.

(3) Taluk Inspectors who for about the same period were in independent charge of the Taluk Police were placed in subordination to the Amildar.

40. Concerning the above changes, the following order was issued by the Chief Commissioner on the 25th July 1879 :—

"Having in view the changes now being made in the administrative machinery of the Province, the Chief Commissioner deems it necessary to reorganize the constitution of the Police at the same time. The incompatibility of the existing system under which the Chief Judicial officer of the Province is also the Head of the Police has long been felt, and the arrangement should not continue. The Judicial Commissioner will henceforth cease to exercise the functions of Inspector General of Police, and the Chief Commissioner will himself undertake the supervision of the Police administration of the Province."

2. "The work of check and control and general supervision of the Police hitherto devolving on the Inspector General and Deputy Inspector General will be

carried on in the General Branch of the Chief Commissioner's office, the Secretary in that Department being assisted by an Assistant Commissioner possessing experience in Police duties."

3. "The Military Assistant who has hitherto acted as Deputy Inspector General will, in addition to his own work, continue to supervise the clothing, equipment, drill and discipline of the Police Force, receiving the allowance hitherto drawn by him. He has special facilities for carrying on this work simultaneously with the administration of the Military establishments."

4. "It is, however, to the Deputy Commissioner of the District, that the Chief Commissioner must look for the main work of Police administration. Each Deputy Commissioner must supervise personally the working of the Police in his District. He will be required personally to direct detective and preventive measures, and he will be held personally responsible for the state of crime and the safety of his District. It is very undesirable that the responsibility for these most important duties should devolve on any other than the Head of the District, and as the Deputy Commissioner under existing arrangements is wholly relieved of Civil Judicial duties and will also have considerable relief in the trial of Magisterial cases, original and appellate, there can no longer remain any justification for the arrangement hitherto made of entrusting the main work of the Police to a separate Assistant Commissioner. The special Police Assistants will be dispensed with, but the Deputy Commissioners will have the assistance of the General Assistant Commissioner in this branch as in other branches of their work."

5. "It is Mr. Gordon's desire that as the Deputy Commissioner is for the District, so the Amildar shall be for his Taluk, the real responsible Head of the Police, exercising Police functions, as was customary until a few years ago. The Chief Commissioner believes that by his influence, experience and opportunities of obtaining information and knowledge of the people, the Amildar in his Taluk will be far better able to detect crime and successfully to cope with the work of Police administration than any separate officer. Mr. Gordon proposes that the Amildar shall retain Magisterial powers but the exercise of these powers will be less frequently required now that the Munsiffs are also Magistrates and will dispose of much of the more important class of Magisterial cases.

Moreover it is in contemplation to provide a village Magistracy for petty offences. Of course an Amildar should not act as a Magistrate in any case in the investigation of which he has been concerned as a Police officer.

6. "The Police Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors will cease to be independent Police officers. An Inspector with one or two Jamadars as assistants will still be required for each Taluk to assist the Amildar in the detection of crime and in prosecuting cases before the Magisterial officers. The salary of a Police Inspector need not then be as high as at present, but may range from Rs. 35 to 50 per mensem, with a reasonable provision, in addition, for horse allowance. The Inspector would rank with Taluk Sheristadars and would be eligible for promotion to Amildar if entitled to such advancement by qualification and good service. There is ample room for great improvement in the selection of good and duly fit men for the office of Inspectors, sufficient care in making such selections not having heretofore always been exercised. In the revision of the Force, careful elimination of inefficient Inspectors should therefore now be made. The Deputy Commissioners will report what reorganization, re-allocation and reductions of the subordinate Police establishments are feasible."

7. "The Chief Commissioner does not consider it necessary or desirable that the system of minute control over Police occurrences and the progress of detection in individual cases, which is now attempted to be exercised in the Central office, should be continued. He is further of opinion that by a reduction and simplification of the returns and reports now required, the time of Police officers of all grades may, with much advantage, be made more available for real Police work. Special reports on the occurrence of unusual or very grave crimes would still be required and tabular statements of serious offences with an account of the progress made in their detection, should also be regularly submitted periodically to the Head office. But the greater number of the information and progress reports and special diaries, which are now submitted, may, Mr. Gordon believes, without any detriment, be dispensed with."

8. "The Deputy Commissioners will report what modification and simplification of existing registers and returns may be desirable and feasible in view to carrying out the change of system above sketched. In making their recommendations, they will bear in mind that there should be

sufficient provision for the regular and speedy report of all Police occurrences in all villages to the District office, for the protection of travellers on the high roads, and for the prompt rendering of assistance and protection where required."

41. The assumption of control by the Chief Commissioner under the above arrangement was, however, a temporary measure and concerning it, the following observations are made in the Report for 1879-80 :—

"In a small province like Mysore, it is not easy to provide adequately, and at the same time, economically, for the control of the Police. The Province is not large enough to afford a highly paid Inspector General and it is not sufficient to give supreme control to a junior officer. Hitherto therefore, the Judicial Commissioner has been Inspector General of Police, but the arrangement by which, one officer is at the same time Head of the Judicial and Police organization was never looked on as satisfactory, and has always been liable to be changed. Yet it is not easy to find another officer who could relieve him of the duty, and the difficulty has only been solved by the Chief Commissioner assuming the direct control himself."

"The arrangement above alluded to is not intended to be permanent, and was indeed only part of more extensive changes which have been carried out as regards the lower ranks since the close of the year. The management of the Police directly by the Chief Commissioner, is defective in making insufficient provision for local inspection and minute direction and it throws upon him an inconvenient amount of detailed and routine work which can only be partially avoided by extending the powers and responsibility of District officers ; it will still be necessary to place the immediate control of the Police under a single officer subordinate to the Executive Local Government."

42. On receipt of the reports called for in the order of the 25th July 1879, the Chief Commissioner passed the following order, dated the 24th September 1880, for carrying out the reorganization of the Police with effect from 1st December 1880 :—

Extracts.

ii. "With the reorganization of the Commission and introduction of a new graded service on the 31st December last, the Police Assistant Commissioners were abolished and henceforth though the Deputy Commissioner can employ a General

Assistant Commissioner on any particular work he may desire to depute to him, the general management of the Police duties of the District and the Police branch of the District office rests with the Deputy Commissioner himself and must be done by him personally. "

iii. " To aid him in this the Deputy Commissioner will have the services of a 1st Class Inspector of Police on pay of Rs. 100 a month and Rs. 15 horse allowance. The Head-quarter Inspector will be the Deputy Commissioner's Sheristadar in the Police Department; and he will be something more for he will always be available to conduct any prosecution of a case brought before any Magistrate's Court by the Police, and he will be always ready to be deputed to investigate any particular case or class of cases; and he will be at hand to be sent to inspect and report upon any Police station in the District."

iv. "In the Taluks the Police will be under the Amildar."

v. " The transfer of the charge of the Taluk Police from the Inspector to the Amildar is a measure necessary not only because it is desirable to utilize the Amildar's local knowledge and influence for the detection and prevention of the grave kinds of crime but also because it must tend to the rapid resuscitation of the Village Police which in most parts of the Province has not yet received the attention it so imperatively demands. Another most important consideration which calls for the change of system is the present condition of the finances of the Province. The Force according to the present scale costs per annum as follows in salaries and horse allowances:—

		Rs.
Officers	...	1,51,728
Men	...	3,23,880
Total	....	4,75,608

Even under the present system the cost of officers is disproportionately large, and it must be capable of very considerable reduction when the responsible Taluk charge rests in the Amildar. By abolishing all head stations except at Taluk Head-quarters, and by restricting the number of Inspectors and Jamadars to the number of Taluks, providing, however, one extra Jamadar for each District Reserve, a large reduction is readily feasible."

vii. " The position of the Head-quarter Inspector under the scheme now to be introduced will be equivalent to that of the Amildar of the lowest grade. The Taluk Inspectors will be regarded as the Amildars' Assistants in the Police Department, as the Taluk Sheristadars are that officer's Assistants in the Revenue Department. The Inspectors will be eligible like the Taluk Sheristadars for promotion to the post of Amildars, when by character and qualifications they are found deserving. Under such circumstances Mr. Gordon trusts that future new appointments will be made with scrupulous care, and that the opportunity now afforded by the reduction of their present number may be so used as to eliminate from the Force those who may not be qualified in every way."

viii. " The revision and reduction of the Force being thus advantageous in every way, Mr. Gordon prescribes the following revised scale for adoption from 1st December 1880."—

* * * *

ix. "The financial result of the foregoing scheme is a saving of Rs. 85,608 in salaries and horse allowances. By economical management of the miscellaneous charges which now amount to Rs. 44,400 per annum as per the Budget, the cost of the rural Police may be brought down well within Rs. 4,00,000 from the present figure of Rs. 5,20,000."

x. " It must also be remembered that the foregoing scale does not include the Police required for Municipal towns where the cost of the Police is defrayed exclusively by the Municipalities. At each District Head-quarter Municipality there may be retained a head station, if one already exists, paid for by the Municipality."

xiv. " To each Taluk will be attached an Inspector to work under the orders of the Amildar. Inspectors will be of two classes paid at Rs. 50 and 35 respectively and they will draw in addition Rs. 10 per month horse allowance. There will then be only one head station in each Taluk, the Taluk Head-quarter station, and it will be the Amildar's duty to keep the several registers and send in the various returns required of head station. It will be the duty of the Amildar to investigate personally all cases of any importance which are reported in the Taluk, and Amildars are distinctly to understand that it is far from sufficient for them to depute the Inspector to investigate such cases even though they should check his action upon receipt of diaries. Their own personal action, not their good advice, is required."

xxxvi. * " But as Inspectors are no longer in the same position of trust and importance that they have occupied, and for Amildars a prescribed annual confidential report exists, the annual report on Inspectors may be discontinued. The Headquarter Inspector on Rs. 100 per mensem will be included in the confidential report on ministerial officers drawing Rs. 100 and over."

43. The above order of the 24th September 1880 further prescribed the registers to be maintained in the sub-stations, the Taluk Kasba stations and the District Police office, as also the returns and reports to be submitted periodically by Inspectors, Amildars and Deputy Commissioners; and with reference to the Police correspondence of the Deputy Commissioner's office it stated—

> " Correspondence will be conducted by the English Department of the Deputy Commissioner's office and separate outward and inward registers for Police correspondence are not required."

44. In submitting his detailed proposals for carrying out the scheme of reorganization, the Deputy Commissioner of Tumkur (Mr. K. Sheshadri Iyer) stated —

> " In conclusion, I beg to state that if the proposals herewith submitted are approved, the revised scheme will be introduced without the slightest amount of friction and with scarcely any hardship to individuals; at the same time the revised Force would be tolerably efficient, certainly not less efficient than at present", and the Chief Commissioner in sanctioning the proposals remarked that it was satisfactory to find that the reorganization of the Police in Tumkur could be carried out " with no loss of efficiency, with so few retirements and so little loss of pay to indivduals"

Proposals for reorganization of the Police in the other Districts were sanctioned in November 1880 and January 1881.

45. On the 25th January 1881 the Chief Commissioner issued the following circular order :—

" As the reorganization of the Police in the Province has now been fully carried out, the Chief Commissioner deems it necessary to issue the following general instructions as to the scope and extent of the powers to be exercised by the Deputy Commissioners and Amildars in regard to the internal economy of the Force. "

" 2. Under these orders the Deputy Commissioner is empowered to appoint, dismiss and otherwise deal with all Inspectors in the executive force. In the event of a new nomination in the grade of Inspector, the name of the nominee should be intimated to this office for note. "

" 3. In regard to Head-quarter Inspectors and the 3 European Inspectors in the Coffee Taluks, the Chief Commissioner reserves to himself the right of selection and nomination. Any misconduct or irregularity on their part will, without delay, be brought to the notice of the Chief Commissioner and orders solicited. When any of these Inspectors are desirous of taking leave a recommendation roll on such Inspector's behalf must be submitted for sanction. The Deputy Commissioner may grant any such Inspectors casual leave of not more than 3 days. "

" 4. The Amildar as the responsible Head of the Taluk Police may, without reference to the Deputy Commissioner, award black marks under orders now in force to dafadars and peons as well as fine them. The fine in each case should not exceed $\frac{1}{4}$ of the delinquent's monthly salary. Punishment by fine should be seldom resorted to. The Amildar may suspend any one in these grades and report his action to the Deputy Commissioner for confirmation. For offences for which the punishment of reduction or dismissal is considered necessary, the Amildar will detail for the information of the Deputy Commissioner in his diary, the full particulars of the case and solicit orders. In doing so the explanation of the party concerned should invariably be submitted. But the Amildar is authorised to reduce peons who have been defaulters more than thrice in the same year without previous reference, provided that he shall report what has been done. In respect of Inspectors and Jamadar, the Amildar will only bring to the notice of the Deputy Commissioner instances of misconduct or irregularity which in his estimation deserve punishment and solicit orders. Should the conduct of the Inspector or Jamadar be such as to deserve a reprimand, the Amildar may record such censure and report the same for the information of the Deputy Commissioner. "

"5. Fines should not be excessive and should be resorted to seldom it : is preferable after due warning to have recourse to the punishment of suspension, degradation etc."

"6. Nothing tends to make the service unattractive more than too frequent transfers of men from station to station. These changes harass the men and destroy their usefulness, and to prevent this as much as possible Amildars shall not without previous sanction make such transfer. There must be good grounds for such recommendation."

"7. Resignations may be accepted by the Amildar and sent up to Deputy Commissioners for approval, subject to rules prescribing two months; notice."

"8. Applications for appointments may be received by the Amildar and all applications together with the applicants shall be sent to the Head-quarters on such days in the month as the Deputy Commissioner shall direct for inspection and in view to their being placed before the medical authority for the necessary certificate of fitness and the successful candidates shall be appointed to such vacancies as the Deputy Commissioner deems advisable."

"9. The Amildar shall be at liberty to recommend deserving members of the Force for promotion."

"10. Privilege leave or leave on medical certificate may be granted according to rules by the Amildar to dafadars and peons. In no case shall casual leave exceed 3 days at a time and such leave should not be granted oftener than once in every quarter."

"11. The Amildar shall not be at liberty to employ substitutes in the lower grades without previous sanction. The Deputy Commissioner may appoint peons to fill temporary vacancies of those who are on leave without pay. The number of men on leave shall not exceed 10 per cent of the strength: not more than two officers in one Taluk shall be on leave at the same time. In granting leave those producing a medical certificate to have the preference. In each case the Amildar should bring to the notice of the Deputy Commissioner his action in regard to leave in his diary."

46. The Administration Report for 1880-81 was issued by Sir James Gordon as Resident at the Court of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore. The changes effected in the Police Department are thus summarised in it.

(1) Extract from the Police Section of the Report.

" During the year under review, the Police system of the Province underwent a further reorganization; this became necessary for various reasons, the chief of which was reorganization of the late Mysore Commission and introduction of a new graded service which involved the abolition of the Police Assistant Commissionerships as separate offices. The reorganization of the Police was brought into effect on the 1st December. The general management of the Police duties of the District was placed directly in the hands of the Deputy Commissioner himself though he is at liberty to employ a General Assistant Commissioner on any particular work he may desire to depute to him. Amildars were put in executive charge of the Police of their respective Taluks and the Inspectors were made their Assistants in the Police branch. The number of officers was considerably reduced, it being regulated by the number of Taluks and stations, the number of constables being at the same time increased in some instances."

" It is to be regretted that nothing much has been done in regard to the resuscitation of the Village Police. In regard to this point, however, the Deputy Commissioner of the Bangalore District remarks that the status of the Village Police is improving and great care is exercised in the selection of influential and intelligent men for Patel ships; the Deputy Commissioner of the Kadur District also observes that since the Amildars have been invested with Police functions, more interest is taken in the Village Police and its working is more satisfactory than hitherto, though there is room for great improvement. No doubt as time goes on, matters will improve and a systematic organization will be introduced, especially in the direction of placing the remuneration of the Patels and Talavars on a satisfactory footing."

(2) Extract from the prefatory summary.

" It has been mentioned already that the machinery of the District Police was reconstructed. The system of having a separate Assistant Commissioner for the Police work of each District was expensive in a degree incommensurate with the advantage attained, and the independent position assigned to the Police Inspectors of Taluks had not been found to answer without a closer degree of supervision than could be given. The Amildars were therefore given back their Police powers and duties, but in order to avoid the de-

fects which had belonged to the system when that had been the case before, they were forbidden to exercise Magisterial functions in Police cases. These changes enabled the Chief Commissioner to reduce very considerably the number and pay of the officers of the Police and to place the force in a state, which it is anticipated, will show no loss of efficiency but will afford a very material saving in expenditure."

47. In about January 1885, Assistant Commissioners were deputed for Police duty under Deputy Commissioners as the latter were unable to devote the requisite time and attention to their Police work.

48. On the 6th May 1885, the following circular order was issued to regulate the Police powers of Deputy Commissioners, Sub-Division Officers and Police Assistant Commissioners:—

"*Memo of the Powers and Duties of Deputy Commissioners, Sub-Division Officers and Police Assistants.*—

I. Powers and Duties of Police Assistant Commissioners.

1. To appoint and dismiss Constables and Daffadars.

2. To nominate Jamadars and submit such nomination to the District or Sub-Division Officer.

3. To receive Taluk Inspectors' diaries through Amildars and Head-quarter Inspectors' diaries direct,

To pass orders on them and submit important diaries to the District or Sub-Division Officer with remarks.

4. To hold investigations in important cases.

5. To inspect all stations and check all registers or when he is unable to go himself to depute the Head-quarter Inspector to do so.

6. To have entire charge of the Head-quarter office establishment attached to the Deputy Commissioner and to make all his proposals in his diaries only.

7. To submit weekly diaries to the Deputy Commissioner who will forward them with his remarks and recommendations to the Police Secretary.

To send extracts of such diaries affecting a Sub-Division to the Sub-Division Officer, who, if he has any special remarks to offer, may communicate such remarks direct to the Police Secretary.

8. To receive and to check all special and station-house diaries and to pass orders on them.

II. Powers and Duties of Deputy Commissioners and Sub-Division Officers.—

1. General aid and supervision and ultimate responsibility (Deputy Commissioner to have this power throughout his entire District).

2. To appoint Jamadars on Police Assistants' nomination.

3. To nominate Inspectors, submitting Assistants' recommendation or opinion.

4. To issue such instructions as he may deem fit whether when sought for by the Assistant or not.

5. To receive first information reports in heinous cases.

These powers (2, 3, 4 and 5) are to be exercised by the Sub-Division Officer or Deputy Commissioner, each within his jurisdiction, provided that the Sub-Division Officer shall submit his nominations of Inspectors within the Sub-Division through the Deputy Commissioner.

III. Powers and Duties of Deputy Commissioners.

To receive Police Assistants' weekly diaries and to submit them with his remarks to the Police Secretary.

IV. Powers and Duties of Sub-Division Officers.

To return to the Police Assistant Commissioner extract from the latter's diaries with remarks if any and to submit to Police Secretary his remarks if any on such extracts."

49. On the 16th July 1885, the following order was issued to regulate the appointment and dismissal of Constables and Daffadars:—

"In the memo appended to Circular order No. 107-2, dated 6th May 1885, Police Assistant Commissioners are given the power of appointing and dismissing constables and daffadars. This power should be exercised by them in conformity with such general or special orders as the Deputy Commissioner may from time to time deem fit to issue for their guidance. The Deputy Commissioner may also upon any special grounds direct the dismissal of any Constable or Daffadar."

"Too great importance cannot be attached to the proper selection of constables and daffadars because on their respectability and good character depend in a large measure the success and popularity of the Police Administration. The Dewan accordingly lays down the following rules on the subject:—

I. Constables for the Rural Police shall, as far as possible, be selected from the agricultural population. With the co-operation of Amildars, Police Assistant Commissioners will be able readily to induce respectable men of the raiyat class to enlist themselves as Police constables. Such men possess a local status and influence which are likely to be very useful for purposes of detection and prevention of crime.

II. No person shall be admitted into the force—

(a) who has been convicted of any serious crime or

(b) who is not able to produce a certificate of good character and thorough respectability from the Amildar or some other local officer of standing; or

(c) who has been dismissed from the force for any fault whatsoever. The Deputy Commissioner may for special reasons to be recorded by him in each case, exempt any person from the operation of this rule, a quarterly statement of such exemptions being submitted to the Secretary to the Dewan in the Police Department in the accompanying form:—

Statement of persons once dismissed from the Police Force and re-employed for special reasons for the quarter ending.

Number	Name.	Rank at time when dismissed.	For what fault or crime dismissed.	If reinstated to what rank appointed.	Special reasons for re-employment.

50. On the 27th October 1885, the office of Inspector General of Police was re-constituted in view to relieve the Dewan of the close supervision of the details of the Police Department, and Mr. L. Ricketts was appointed Inspector General of Police. On the 15th December 1885, the Government, after considering what other duties might advantageously be assigned to him, combined with the office of Inspector General of Police, the offices of Inspector General of Forests and Plantations and Director of Statistics and Agriculture.

51. About this period, a collection of Mysore Police Circulars, revised up to 1885, was printed and issued for the guidance of officers. In Appendix II are given extracts from the compilation, relating to following matters :—

(1) Entertainment; height; age and chest measurement.
(2) Castes of recruits.
(3) Clothing.
(4) Equipment etc.
(5) Correspondence and communications.
(6) Special Diaries.
(7) Diary and order book.
(8) Reporting of heinous offences.
(9) Certificates.
(10) Petitions.
(11) Contingencies.
(12) Apportioning of imprests for dieting prisoners.
(13) Daffadar and Jamadar as officers of Sub-Stations.
(14) Leave.
(15) Punishments.
(16) Inspection of stations by Subordinate Magistrates.

52. After a tour of inspection, the Inspector General of Police reported to Government in February 1886, that the strength of the Police was in some places short-handed and in all places under officered and that all ranks of the force were generally underpaid, and he proposed a revision of establishments involving an increase of Rs. 73,020 per annum. As regards the Taluk Inspectors he observed—

"The reduction of their pay in the late re-organization was considered unavoidable under the circumstances which then existed, but experience has since shown that the step taken on the score of economy has proved a failure. The position of the Inspector ever since his pay was reduced and he was placed directly under the orders of the

Amildar has considerably diminished and he has become a less important official limiting his influence and usefulness in the Taluk. The Inspectors hold an important position and it is very desirable that the rates of pay be such as not only to keep them above temptation but also to attract a higher stamp of men and offer such inducements as will keep them in the Department.'

53. Thereupon, in a memorandum, dated the 20th April 1886, the Dewan conveyed the following observations—

"The proposal made involves an increase of Rs. 73,020 per annum. This is a great deal more than what the State can, at present, afford to pay. The re-constitution of two Districts and six Taluks only involves an increase of about Rs. 55,000 inclusive of two Police Assistants and the District office Police establishment. Any small increase shown to be absolutely necessary, will, of course, be sanctioned. It is doubtful whether the present officers and men could be induced to do better work by an addition to their pay. I would request the Inspector General's special attention to the Proceedings of the late Chief Commissioner No. 489-15, dated 24th September 1880, sanctioning the organization now in force. The pay of the Inspectors was then reduced, because the Amildars were put in charge of the Taluk Police. So long as the Amildar is at the head of the Taluk Police, his Assistant in the Police Department need not get higher pay than his Assistant in the Revenue Department, namely, the Taluk Sheristadar. If the Head-quarter Inspectors be abolished, as they well might be, as a Police Assistant Commissioner has been provided for each District, I would not object to giving for the whole Province 8 or 10 Inspectors on the 70 rupees grade."

"The pay of the 2nd and 3rd grade Inspectors might be analogous to that of Taluk Sheristadars, *viz.*, Rs. 50 and 40."

"I am of opinion that the Amildar should continue to be the head of the Taluk Police and that he should have general powers of control over the Police in his Taluk and be responsible for the prevention and detection of crime and the maintenance of order throughout his Taluk. This should, in no way, reduce the responsibility of the Inspector or cause needless delay. The Amildar should hold the same relation to the Inspector that the Deputy Commissioner does to the Police Assistant Commissioner. A few simple rules are

necessary, and I would like to know what rules the Inspector General would propose. In addition to any rules which the Inspector General would propose, I think some such as the following are necessary:—

(i) *First Information Report.*—Original to go to Magistrate having jurisdiction through the Amildar. Duplicate to go direct to Police Assistant Commissioner who will keep the Deputy Commissioner informed of occurrences, progress etc.

(ii) *Inspectors' Special Diaries.*—To go direct to the Police Assistant Commissioner.

Jamadars' Special Diaries.—To go direct to the Police Assistant Commissioner, but with remarks,if any, of Inspector or Amildar, if at Head-quarters, or with a note of their absence by the Jamadar.

(Inspector, on return to Head-quarters, must always examine the Jamadar's work during his absence, give any instructions he may deem necessary and communicate them to the Police Assistant Commissioner for information with reference to special diaries which may have been submitted to the Police Assistant Commissioner during Inspector's absence)."

"I think that the better way to improve the Inspectors' service is by giving the Inspectors some prospects of promotion into the Revenue Department rather than by giving them higher salaries as Inspectors."

"Ordinarily, Inspectors will be on Rs. 40 and 50; a few specially qualified men would get Rs. 70. Properly qualified men from all grades of Inspectors should be selected for promotion as Amildars and Deputy Amildars. I would like to have a list of them and they should be encouraged to pass the Amildar's examination. From this list, I would appoint one man to every 3 or 4 Amildars' vacancies I fill up."

"An addition of 61 Jamadars to the force involves too great an increase, and I do not think we can afford an additional station to every Taluk. I fear that such additional stations would, in most cases, be an interruption to work. In a few exceptional cases, where additional stations may be absolutely required, they may be established."

"The pay proposed for Jamadars is higher than what it was before 1880 and is more than what is really required, though I would not object to giving the Jamadars of any additional stations (if established) the Rs. 25 which the Inspector General recommends for the first class."

"Retaining the last grade Jamadar on Rs. 15 as at present, it would seem sufficient if the Daffadar's pay is fixed as follows:—

	Rs.
First Class ...	... 13
Second Class ...	... 11
Third Class ...	... 9"

"As regards constables, I believe their present pay is sufficiently attractive in the greater part of the Province, and I would only adopt the increased rates proposed by the Inspector General as a special case as regards a few specified purely Malnad and Coffee Taluks; where, as a matter of fact, difficulty may have been felt in enrolling the required number of constables on the present pay. Where an increase to the number of constables is absolutely required, I would provide for it."

"I would fix the horse allowance of Inspectors at Rs. 12 and of Jamadars at Rs. 8. At large Head-quarter Stations like Bangalore and Mysore, they may get Rs. 15 and Rs. 10 respectively."

"I would request the Inspector General's special attention to Sir James Gordon's observations in the Proceedings of the 24th September 1880."

"I shall feel obliged if the Inspector General will frame a revised scheme with reference to the foregoing remarks and with reference to the requirements of the 6 new Taluks and 2 new Districts recently formed."

"A statement showing the entire cost (present and proposed) of the Police, including proportionate pay of Assistant Commissioners, may accompany the scheme."

54. In his letter dated the 12th November 1886, the Inspector General of Police submitted a modified scheme involving an increase of Rs. 32,800, and stated—

"In no department of the State service are zeal and honesty a more peremptory necessity than in the Police Department, and in none are undermanned strength, insufficient pay and slender prospects of promotion so injurious to the public weal as that which is directly concerned with the primary function of

Government, namely, the protection of life and property. I trust, therefore, that the present scheme prepared rigidly with a view to economy will meet with the approval of the Dewan. It is true that numbers or even increase of pay will not necessarily lead to instant improvement, but experience has proved that current duties cannot be conducted without a certain number of policemen and that the surest way to eventual improvement is by the offer of better inducements in the way of pay and promotion than at present exist." Mr. Ricketts urged the retention of the Head-quarter Inspectors on the ground that their services were most needed for conducting Police prosecutions before higher Magistrates and for the investigation of important cases either in aid or in supersession of the local police and that the prospect of some of the best Inspectors being promoted to the position of Head-quarter Inspectors and of the best Head-quarter Inspectors to Amildars, etc., would attract to the Police service a higher class of men than hitherto and would be an inducement for them to serve long enough in it to acquire special skill and ability in Police duties; and he submitted the following observations in regard to the Taluk Inspectors—

"The pay of the Inspectors may be assimilated with the pay of Taluk Sheristedars, namely, Rs. 40 and 50 for the 2nd and 1st grades. The increase of Rs. 5 to the 2nd grade Inspector and the considerate promise which the Dewan has been pleased to hold out of promoting some of the best Inspectors to the higher ranks in the revenue service, would, I have no doubt, cheer the drooping spirits of this very important class of officials and improve the tone and zeal of the police force."

"Subject to the condition of the Amildar being the head of the Taluk Police, the Amildar and the Inspectors should be held jointly responsible for the prevention and detection of crime in the Taluk. It would be better, I think, that we should not too clearly define the share of the responsibility of each of these officers, lest we should be thereby weakening their sense of joint responsibility. For the appointment of constables and Daffadars, the Amildar may be required to make his recommendation with the concurrence of his Inspector and in the event of a difference arising between them, the Amildar should be bound to forward the recommendation of the Inspector with his

own. That their opinion is now totally ignored in the matter of nominations is one of the most frequent causes of complaint on the part of Inspectors which it is necessary to remove."

55. In Proceedings Camp No. 2304-5, dated 31st March 1887, the Government sanctioned the revised scheme submitted by the Inspector General of Police, being "satisfied that the increase though considerable is really required in the interests of an efficient Police Administration."

56. The report for the quinquennium, 1881-82 to 1885-86, after referring to the aforesaid administrative changes, states—

"The force during the last five years has not undergone any material change. .....The entrance of deseperate dacoit gangs into Mysore has been, to a large extent, barred by the establishment, wherever practicable, of Police out-posts for the protection of ghauts and passes and for watching the movements of foreign predatory gangs. Village patrols and village night watches have been reduced to system. The subordinate ranks in the Police force are being gradually though slowly strengthened, and efforts are being made for ensuring more satisfactory detection by securing better and more disciplined material."

57. On the 4th June 1887, the following instructions were conveyed in a letter addressed by the Chief Secretary to the Inspector General of Police, in regard to the channel of correspondence between the Inspector General of Police and the Superintendent of Police and Assistant Commissioners in charge of Police duties—

"I am desired to say that the Police circulars issued from your office to the Bangalore and Mysore Districts are addressed to 'the Superintendent of Police through the Deputy Commissioner of..... .....District' and that the procedure is apt to be misunderstood. I am to add, that it seems desirable that the Superintendents of Police and Assistant Commissioners in charge of Police duties, should be dealt with in the same manner and as equals under the direct orders of their respective Deputy Commissioners who are the chief responsible officers of their District. I am to suggest that a convenient mode of addressing Police Commissioners would be to address them to Deputy Commissioner of..... District, Police Department, in the same way as Treasury Commissioners. It will rest with each Deputy Commissioner to

arrange with his Police Superintendent or Assistant as to the opening and disposal of such communications."

58. On the 18th April 1888, the following order was issued requiring the employment of Police Assistants on strictly Police duties—

"The Deputy Commissioners are requested not to assign to the Police Superintendent and Police Assistant Commissioners other than strictly Police duties. Police duties are sufficiently onerous to occupy the whole of their time and energy and they should therefore, not be employed to do Magisterial work or Revenue work such as Jamabandy, etc. On all occasions of public emergency, such as the threatened or actual breach of a tank, an out-break of cholera, a march of troops, etc., they may be employed on general duties not strictly of a Police nature."

59. In June 1890, the Chief Court, on the recommendation of the Inspector General of Police, suggested that cases of neglect of duty on the part of Policemen be tried by Munsiffs and General Assistant Commissioners who had no Police functions, instead of by Amildar-Magistrates who were also Police Officers. The Government accordingly, issued the following Notification on the 5th February 1891—

"Under Section 528 of the Criminal Procedure Code, the Government of His Highness the Maharaja is pleased to authorize District Magistrates to withdraw from the Amildar-Magistrates subordinate to them, the power of trying cases of neglect of duty on the part of Police Officers."

60. On the 30th March 1891, the Inspector General of Police urged the removal of the following "anomalous conditions" exercising an "unfavourable influence on the present system of Police Administration", *viz.*:—

(1) "Undefined nature of the dual control involved in the present system under which the administrative and Magisterial heads of the Taluk and the District are also responsible for the efficiency of their respective Police."

(2) "Too much facility for officers changing from the Police to the General Department", giving rise to "a tendency to use the Police Department as a stepping-stone for promotion

and getting away from it as soon as that promotion is assured."

and he proposed—

(1) that the powers and responsibilities of (*a*) the Deputy Commissioner and his Police Assistant Commissioner and (*b*) of the Amildar and Inspector be defined in the following manner:—

(i) Deputy Commissioners should not interfere except on appeal with the powers of punishment, appointment and promotion of subordinates conferred in the Proceedings of the 6th May 1885.

(ii) Deputy Commissioner's connection with the appointment and punishment of Jamadars and of the officials of the District Police Office Establishment should be confined to that of vetoing objectionable nominations and punishments.

(iii) In the matter of detection and investigation, Deputy Commissioners should give Police Assistants very large discretion holding them responsible for good work and reporting them for bad work.

(iv) In case of gross failure on the part of the Police Assistant, Deputy Commissioners should take the direction of detection under their personal guidance, setting aside Police Assistants when necessary.

(v) When an Amildar finds that an Inspector or Jamadar is not doing his duty, he must take up the investigation of cases setting aside the subordinate officer, if need be.

(vi) Each Officer, Amildar or Inspector, should be held individually responsible for each case investigated by him.

(2) that there should be a separate grading of Police Assistant Commissioners with scale of pay as recommended by the Inspector General of Police.

(3) that there should be a new scale of Inspectors on Rs. 70 + 15 to

afford encouragement to deserving Inspectors.

61. In a minute written about the 11th April 1881, the Dewan expressed the opinion that District Magistrates should continue at the head of the Police in their respective Districts; that there was less oppression by Police underlings in Mysore than in British India, due to the wholesome influence, exercised by the District Magistrate; that the Amildars had not fulfilled the expectations formed of them and might be relieved of Police functions as they had quite enough to do without being encumbered with Police work; that combination of Magisterial and Police functions except in an officer of the high position of a District Magistrate, was undesirable; and that the grade of Inspectors might be somewhat improved and separate Police Superintendents and Assistant Superintendents appointed. This minute was sent to the Inspector General, who, in returning it with a D. O. dated 12th April 1891, urged a reconsideration of the question of Police Assistants being placed under Deputy Commissioners. On the 18th April 1891, the Inspector General addressed another letter submitting "for consideration a few additional observations mainly bearing upon the drawback of the dual control of the District Police under the Police Assistant Commissioner and Deputy Commissioner", and bringing to notice, the following 'evils of the dual control':—

(1) long and almost paralyzing delays in responding to the Inspector General's requisitions, mainly due to the system of addressing Deputy Commissioners even in cases of common routine, and partly to indecision, want of mastery of subject, and perhaps incapacity on the part of Deputy Commissioners to deal with so many varying subjects.

(2) Deputy Commissioners exercise practically no control over the work of the Police and do not lend them much material help or guidance. While the policy of the Deputy Commissioners ought to be non-interference, careful watching and decisive personal action, the practice on the part of most of the Deputy Commissioners is characterized by interference, more especially in matters of detail and of patronage, no watching

and no personal action, no guidance before trial or during investigation of cases and lastly, holding up Police Assistant Commissioners for ultimate failure.

(3) Deputy Commissioners appear overwhelmed with their other work and wanting in firmness in dealing with defaulting subordinates.

62. While the matter was under consideration, the wider question relating to the introduction of the Mysore Civil Service scheme came up for discussion, on the 14th August 1891, at a Conference of the marginally named officers, presided over by His Highness the late Maharaja. At this Meeting, Mr. Ricketts read a paper, in which, among other things, he suggested a scheme for making the Police independent of Deputy Commissioners and Amildars. Para 13 of the Proceedings of the Meeting, which relates to this, is as follows :—

K. Sheshdri Iyer Esq., C S. I., Dewan.
P. Chentsal Rao, Esq, C. I. E. Member of Council.
T. R. A. Thamboo Chetty Esq., Chief Judge and Member of Council.
A. Ramachandra Iyer, Esq., Judge, Chief Court.
P. N. Krishna Murti, Esq., B. L. Judge, Chief Court.
L. Ricketts, Esq ., Inspector General of Police and of Forests and Plantations and Director of Statistics.
Col. J. P. Grant, Superintendent of Revenue Survey and Settlement and of Inam Settlements.
B. L. Rice, Esq., C. I. E., Director of Archæological Researches in Mysore (formerly Director of Public Instruction.)
Major A. H. Macintire, Military Secretary to H. H. the Maharaja and formerly of the Revenue Survey, and Deputy Commissioner, Mysore Service.
V. P. Madhava Rao, Esq., B. A. Deputy Commissioner of Bangalore, and Officer on Special duty.
T. Ananda Rao, Esq., B. A., Chief Secretary to the Dewan of Mysore.

"There was some discussion on Mr. Ricketts' scheme to make the Police independent of Deputy Commissioners and Amildars. Mr. Chentsal Rao and Mr. Ricketts were in favour of a complete separation. Mr. Thamboo Chettyar, Mr. Ramachandra Iyer, Mr. Krishna Murti and Mr. Madhava Rao thought that such a separation was most undesirable. His Highness reserved the subject for further consideration."

63. On the 19th September 1891, another meeting was held, presided by the Dewan, in which the following officers were present—

T. R. A. Thamboo Chetty, Esq.
P. Chentsal Rao, Esq.
A. Ramachandra Iyer, Esq.
P. N. Krishna Murti, Esq.
Colonel J. P. Grant.
L. Ricketts, Esq.
B. L. Rice, Esq., and
V. P. Madhava Rao, Esq.

In the proceedings of this meeting, the result of further consideration on the question of making the Police independent of Deputy Commissioners and Amildars is not stated in express terms, but they contain an announcement of the decision arrived at—"to place Police Assistants in a separate list by themselves, taking them by selection from the present Assistant Commissioner's class as far as possible," and give particulars as to the men proposed to be selected as Police Superintendents, Assistant Superintendents and Probationers, and their salaries present and prospective.

64. The formal orders of Government on the questions submitted by the Inspector General were issued on the 1st November 1891. In the meantime, the question of separating the Police from the Revenue functions of the Amildar having been raised at the Dasara Representative Assembly in October 1891, the Government intimated that opinion was divided on the subject and that the Inspector General would presently be asked to make the experiment in a few selected taluks. The following are extracts from the order issued by Government on the 1st November 1891:—

"The principal questions submitted by the Inspector General of Police for the orders of Government are—

1st—That the Police powers and duties of Deputy Commissioners should be defined in a more definite way than is the case at present, or the Deputy Commissioners should be relieved altogether of Departmental control over the Police Department.

2ndly—That the Amildars do not make efficient Heads of Taluk Police.

and 3rdly—That the Police Assistants should be graded separately by themselves as Superintendents and Assistant Superintendents of Police and should be better paid than they are at present."

2. "The Government have given their best consideration to these questions and have had the advantage of discussing them personally with Mr. Ricketts."

3. "Upon the first question, the Government are of opinion that the Deputy Commissioners should, in the interests of an efficient Police Administra-

tion, continue to be the Heads of Police in their respective Districts. The policy which should regulate their interference, as enunciated by Mr. Ricketts in para 2 of his letter of 30th March 1891, is, in the opinion of the Government, very reasonable; and in supersession of the memo appended to the late Police Secretary's Circular Order No. 107—2, dated 6th May 1885, the Government are now pleased to issue for future guidance the memo appended to these orders."

4. "Upon the second question the Government are free to confess that Amildars as Heads of Taluk Police have not fulfilled the expectations formed of them when in 1879-80 they were re-invested with Police functions. The Government think that the experiment of relieving them of Police duties (except of course, the exercise of such control over the Police as they are entitled to exercise as Magistrates under the Code of Criminal Procedure) may, perhaps, be tried in two selected districts, *viz.*, in one Head-quarter District and in one Mofussil District to be selected by Mr. Ricketts. The experiment must however, be introduced gradually as competent Inspectors are or become, available. When an Inspector is placed in charge of a taluk in the selected district, his salary may have to be raised somewhat Should the Inspector General wish such an experiment to be introduced into any particular taluk or taluks, he will submit a recommendation to that effect in due course."

5. "There is much force in Mr. Ricketts' remarks regarding the necessity for placing the Police Assistants in a list separate from the other Assistants, though in a small service like ours, such separation must necessarily make somewhat unequal the chances of promotion in separate Departments. The Government are, however, unable to agree with the Inspector General in his opinion that the Police Superintendents should be better paid than Assistant Commissioners. So long as the two classes of officers are equal in point of qualifications and general ability, the harder work of the Police Department, is no doubt, some ground for better pay to the officers of that Department. But the Revenue and Magisterial service should contain the best available talent; and when this is secured, as the Government hope to be able to do, the Police Superintendents and Assistant Superintendents may well be paid salaries somewhat lower than those

of Assistant Commissioners, though in themselves liberal. Under these circumstances, the Government sanction the following scale of Superintendents and Assistant Superintendents of Police and Police Probationers."

* * * *

MEMO.

"In supersession of the memo published with Circular Order No. 107—2, dated 6th May 1895, the following memo of the powers and duties of Deputy Commissioners and Superintendents and Assistant Superintendents of Police (other than those under the Criminal Procedure Code or other law) is published hereunder for information and guidance of all concerned:—

I. Powers and duties of Superintendents and Assistant Superintendents of Police—

1. To appoint and dismiss constables and dafadars.

Appeals against such dismissals to lie to the Deputy Commissioners.

2. To nominate Jamadars and submit such nomination to the Deputy Commissioners who may veto any such nomination and require the Superintendent or Assistant Superintendent to submit a fresh nomination.

3. To receive Taluk and Head-quarter Inspectors' diaries; to pass orders on them and submit important diaries to the Deputy Commissioner.

4. To hold investigations in important cases.

5. To inspect all stations and check all Registers, or, when he is unable to go himself, to depute the Head-quarter Inspector to do so.

6. To have entire charge of the establishment of the District Head-quarter Police office attached to the Deputy Commissioner and to make all his proposals in his Diaries only.

7. To submit weekly Diaries to the Deputy Commissioner, who will forward them with his remarks and recommendations to the Inspector General of Police.

8. To send extracts of such Diaries affecting a Sub-Division to the Sub-Division Officer, who, if he has any special remarks to offer, may communicate such remarks to the Deputy Commissioner.

9. To receive and to check all special and Station house Diaries and to pass orders on them.

II. Powers and duties of the Deputy Commissioner —

1. General supervision and ultimate responsibility in all matters connected with the Police Administration of his district.

2. To confirm or veto Police Superintendent or Assistant Superintendent's nomination of Jamadars and to entertain and dispose of appeals against dismissals of constables and dafadars.

3. To nominate Inspectors, submitting Police officer's recommendation or opinion to the Inspector General of Police.

4. To issue such instructions as he may deem fit whether when sought for by the Police Superintendents or Assistant Superintendents, or not.

5. To receive first information reports in heinous cases.

6. To receive Police Superintendent or Assistant Superintendent's weekly diaries and to submit them with his remarks to the Inspector General of Police.

7. To watch the detection of crime in his District; when the Police Superintendent or Assistant Superintendent fails satisfactorily to deal with the investigation of any important crime, to supersede him as regards such investigation and to take the same into his own hands or to depute a qualified Assistant Commissioner to make it. An Assistant Commissioner so deputed, shall exercise all the powers of an investigating Police officer.

8. To take adequate precautions for protection of person and property and preservation of order throughout the District and

generally to be responsible for the prevention of crime in his district as far as possible.

9. To report any Police Superintendent or Assistant Superintendent who is remiss or otherwise unsatisfactory in the discharge of his duty."

65. In July 1892, Mr. Ricketts' successor, Mr. V. P. Madhava Rao, submitted a scheme for trying the experiment in two or three taluks in each district, and in doing so, observed :—

"It is of the utmost importance in a matter like this, to give each Deputy Commissioner and District Police officer an opportunity to try the experiment in their own districts ; so that, when the time comes to pronounce a verdict, they may be able to give an opinion based on a personal knowledge of the working of the two systems side by side in their districts. The data for a final decision will be thereby increased and under the above circumstances any preponderance of opinion either for or against the measure, formed as it will be on the trial of the experiment under a variety of conditions, will enable Government to definitely adopt or reject the scheme."

66. The above scheme was, however, not sanctioned and the experiment never tried, for upon a further consideration of the matter, the Government passed the following order on the 11th December 1892 :—

"In March 1891, the Inspector General of Police (Mr. Ricketts) brought to the notice of Government that the system, under which, Amildars were heads of Taluk Police, did not work well, and should be changed."

2. "The Government, while generally endorsing the opinion of the Inspector General that Amildars as Heads of Taluk Police had not fulfilled the expectations formed of them, when in 1879-80, they were re-invested with Police functions, gave a qualified assent to the experiment of relieving Amildars of Police duties being tried in two selected districts, *viz* : in one Head quarter District and in one Mofussil District and requested the Inspector General, should he wish the experiment to be tried in any particular taluk or taluks, to submit a recommendation to that effect in due course. It was added that the experiment, if undertaken at all, must be introduced gradually as competent Inspectors became available."

3. "Mr. Madhava Rao now submits proposals for trying the experiment. He would not restrict it to two districts, but proposes to try it in two or three taluks of each of the 8 districts, as shown below: —

Bangalore, Mysore, Tumkur, Kolar, Shimoga	Three Taluks in each District
Hassan, Kadur, Chitaldrug	Two Taluks in each District

He further proposes that Inspectors to be appointed to independent charge of the Taluk Police should temporarily receive increase of pay and be graded as follows: —

8 in the 1st class on Rs 80+15	13 in the 2nd class on Rs 70+15

4. "On a careful consideration of the matter, the Government are of opinion that it is not expedient to relieve the Amildars at present, of Police functions, as proposed by the Inspector General, as the advantages accruing from the measure are doubtful, while the disadvantages resulting therefrom are manifold."

5. "The revision of the Village Police cannot be deferred much longer without leading to a further deterioration of this useful body, which slightly improved, is capable of rendering much efficient service to the Police administration of the State. It has hitherto been accustomed to work under the Amildar of the Taluk in all Revenue and Police matters and to look upon him as its natural superior, and the withdrawal of Police powers from the Amildars will have the effect of subordinating it to the dual control of the Amildar and the Inspector and thereby causing friction and inconvenience."

6. "The Government cannot admit the correctness of the proposition that for Police administration to be successful, the Amildar's connection therewith should entirely cease, for it would depend for much of its success more upon the personal character of the officer at its head, whether he be Amildar or Inspector, than upon the kind of office held by him, and it is rather an advantage than the reverse when the officer appointed is one possessing the status of an Amildar. When the Amildar and Taluk Inspector are officers of more than the average ability the results are likely to be as satisfactory as, when these officers are indifferent, the reverse would be the case."

7. "The Amildar while he is able, on occasions of emergency, to have recourse to the various resources at his command throughout the Taluk, is always in a position to exercise a healthy moderating influence over the Police, who without such influence, are at times liable to be carried away by departmental zeal into excesses. Altogether, his connection with the Department is calculated to produce a salutary moral effect both on the lower ranks of the Police and on the general public, which can scarcely be expected from the Taluk Inspector however highly paid or however independent he may be."

8. "If the Village Police is ever to be improved, it can only be with the co-operation and through the instrumentality of the Amildar of the Taluk."

9. "Under such circumstances, the Government are of opinion that it is most undesirable to sever the Amildar's connection with the Police Administration of his Taluk."*

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* This decision has been followed till now. It is seen that to a question raised at the Dasara Representative Assembly in October 1892, the following reply was recorded :—

"It is not expedient at present to divest the Amildars of Police functions (*vide* Proceedings No. 9118-28—J. 03, dated 11th December 1892)."

Again, when on the 2nd July 1897, the Chief Court recommended that Amildar-Magistrates might, where possible, be divested of Police powers, in view to prevent delay in the disposal of criminal cases and the combination of Police and Magisterial powers in one and the same person, the Government conveyed the following order on the 13th December 1897 :—"The Government regret their inability to agree to the proposed change of the system which has so repeatedly been decided as the most suitable."

At the Dasara Representative Assembly in 1897, some members represented that the Amildars should not try Police cases and that the special Sub-Registrars should be invested with Magisterial powers: to which the following reply was given :—"Amildars cannot be divested of Magisterial powers. They do not try cases investigated by them in their Police capacity. Where they have heavy files, some relief may be necessary. The question of investing some of the special Sub-Registrars with Magisterial powers when placed in subordination to Amildars is under consideration."

In distributing, in October 1898, copies of the Proceedings of the meeting of the Representative Assembly for 1897, the attention of the Judges of the Chief Court was invited, to, among other subjects, the above representation: whereupon, the Chief Court, in the Registrar's letter dated the 24th November 1898, stated that it was very desirable to have Stationary Magistrates if possible, and added—"Amildars may well combine with their revenue duties the functions of local heads of Police. But as both their revenue and Police duties interfere with the prompt and efficient discharge of judicial functions by them, they should only be invested with powers of a Magistrate other than that of

10. "There is, however, some truth in the allegation that the Amildars being above the powers of punishment vested in the Inspector General any incapacity or unwillingness or any dereliction of duty in Police matters on their part often goes unpunished. The Inspector General complains, and complains not without reason, that the good or bad work of Amildars in the Police Department does not invariably receive at the hands of the Government that treatment which it deserves. This, however, is due more to the present system, under which recommendations for promotion or punishment of Amildars are submitted by Deputy Commissioners to the Government direct, based upon the estimate of the work done in other departments, than to any desire to ignore the importance of the good or bad Police work of an Amildar. The remedy for this evil is not far to seek or difficult to apply. If the recommendation by a Deputy Commissioner for the promotion or punishment of an Amildar, instead of being submitted direct to Government, is required to be sent through the Inspector General of Police, so as to enable the latter officer to forward it after recording his opinion of the Amildar's discharge of Police duties, the Government will then be able to adjudge its reward or punishment, after due consideration of the way in which the whole of the duties of the Taluk, including those relating to the Police, may have been discharged. By the

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trying cases, unless specially referred to them for trial by the District Magistrate under exceptional circumstances. There is no objection to Amildars being invested with Magisterial powers of a non-judicial nature, *e. g.* Nos. 2, 6, 7, 9, 11 of Part I of Schedule III of the Code of Criminal Procedure in the case of Magistrates of the 2nd and 3rd class, and the following additional powers under Part III of the same Schedule of the 1st class, *viz.*, Nos. 1 to 6." No orders were considered necessary on this letter as the question "had been finally decided already."

The question of relieving Amildars of Police duties was again raised in the Meetings of the Dasara Representative Assembly in 1899, 1901 and 1903. When the question was raised in 1899 on the ground that failure of justice might result if cases investigated by Amildars were also disposed of by them as Magistrates, one of the members solicited attention to the above noted reply given in 1897 to the proposal to invest Special Sub-Registrars with Magisterial powers: whereupon, he Government "Noted" the representations. In 1901 the Government stated in reply—"This is not at present feasible", and in 1903 they stated—"The reply given in 1892 that it was not expedient to divest the Amildars of Police functions still holds good." From what a member stated at the Assembly in 1904 it is seen that nearly three-fourths of the Members at the Meeting of 1903 were against the proposal.

adoption of this course, which the Deputy Commissioners are now enjoined to follow, the objection, that the indifference of the Amildar to Police work is the result of the want of sufficient powers of control in the Departmental Head, will, it is hoped, altogether disappear."

11. "In these circumstances, the Government are not prepared to see the Inspector freed from the control of the Amildar or the Amildar divested of the responsibility for the working of the Police in his Taluk."

12. "While differing from the Inspector General and holding that it is not expedient to divest the Amildars of Police powers, the Government are free to acknowledge that they agree with him in his recommendation that it is desirable to improve the position and prospects of the Taluk Inspectors. In the general reductions necessitated by the financial exigencies of the State, in consequence of the late famine of 1876-78 the number and pay of the Police Inspectors were considerably reduced, and although in many respects, improvements have since been, from time to time, effected, yet it cannot be said that the Police Service in the Taluk Inspector's grades is sufficiently attractive to draw to it a superior class of men. The Government, therefore, in the interests of efficient Police Administration, resolve to revise the existing grades of Taluk Inspectors, so as to provide a sufficient number of better paid appointments for officials of this class. It is accordingly directed that two higher grades of Inspectors be constituted, one on Rs. 80 + 15 and the other on Rs. 70 + 15 and that a scale of 14 Inspectors of these higher grades be forthwith adopted, 6 in in the first grade and 8 in the second grade, the total number being distributed as follows":—

Mysore Bangalore Tumkur Kolar Shimoga	Two in each District.
Hassan Kadur Chitaldrug French Rocks Sub-Division	One in each District.

13. "Turning next to consider what should be done to improve the Village Police, it is observed that the head of it—the Patel—is the only official, whose

remuneration has been fixed by the Survey. It is partly in land and partly in cash ; but in theory, it is regarded as cash salary. How far, a reversion in whole or in part, to the old system of land remuneration is desirable or feasible, is a question that will engage the early attention of the Government. As regards the minor village servants, the Toti and Talary, their remuneration in grain has been defined by specific rules in the Districts of Bangalore, Kolar and Tumkur; in other Districts the rates are still regulated by custom and are not easy of recovery; and in the Malnad tracts, this class does not now exist and has newly to be appointed. But viewing the organization as a whole, it is admitted on all hands, that the Village Police, in spite of discouragement and neglect in the past, still shows signs of considerable vitality, and with some care and attention, it can readily be adapted to the requirements of the present system of Police administration. The experiment of employing Totis and Talaris to watch the ghauts and outposts during the late season of scarcity has been an unqualified success. The Government are satisfied that if this class of village servants be placed on a better footing as regards remuneration, and its duties and responsibilities duly defined, it is capable of rendering most useful service to the Police and Revenue administration of the State, and that there is no way, in which the complete efficiency of the Police can be more readily secured than by the improvement of this class of village servants."

14. "The Inspector General is accordingly requested to take up at an early date the question of re-organizing the Village Police, and after consulting the Deputy Commissioners to draw up a general scheme—

(*a*) defining the respective powers and duties of the various officials constituting the Village Police and their relation to the Regular Police, and

(*b*) fixing the scale of remuneration for Totis and Talaris, whether wholly or partly in grain Miras, or in land or cash from Government, as local circumstances may demand. The Government are of opinion that cash remuneration is unsuitable for this class of servants, and that to the extent it is found necessary to resort to it, a corresponding reduction in the strength of the Regular Police is desirable."

15. "After the Government accords its sanction to the general scheme above ordered, the details of its actual introduction into each district can be separately worked out."

MEMORANDUM ATTACHED TO THE RESOLUTION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, DATED, 17TH AUGUST, 1860.

THE characteristics of a good Police for India are—

I. That it should be entirely subject to the Civil Executive Government.

This rule would exclude from the Police all Local Corps under the orders of the Military Authorities—such as were formerly some of the so-called Police Corps in Bombay, and some of the present Punjab Police.

It would also require a change in the rule which, as formerly in Madras and Bombay, gave the control of the Police to a Judicial body,—the Circuit Judges in Madras, and the Sudder Foujdaree Adawlut in Bombay.

In a Non-regulation Province this rule would point to the necessity of the Police being under the Civil Commissioner, or other head of the Executive Government, rather than under the Judicial Commissioner, or other substitute for a Court of Appeal.

II. The duties of Police should be entirely Civil, not Military.

The line which separates the protective and repressive functions of a Civil Police from functions purely Military may not always in India be very clear, especially in the vicinity of a frontier ; but it may be laid down as the duty of a Civil Police to protect the community against all local criminal classes, including Thugs, Dacoits, &c., and to put down all riots and local disturbances. But when, from disaffection or other cause, not local or temporary, the disposition to break or defy the law extends to persons, not belonging to any local criminal class, when riot becomes rebellion, or the breakers of the law are, wholly or in part, strangers to the district, and when from such causes the Police of ordinary peaceful times aided by a temporary special Constabulary (Burkundazes, &c.,) becomes unable to meet the exigency, then the functions of the Civil Police should end, and the task of protection or repression becomes a Military duty and should be entrusted to purely Military bodies.

Hence it follows that bodies whose duties are mainly to prevent rebellion, or external invasion and who have few, if any, purely Civil functions to perform, like many of the Punjab Police Corps, are Military bodies, and not properly Police ; that they should not be mixed up, even in name, with the Police nor be charged to Police account.

It also follows that the Police should be no stronger than is needed for purely Police purposes, and that they should not be maintained in time of peace at a strength which can only be needed in time of rebellion or invasion ;—it being understood however that a reserve should be kept up at some head quarters, to be available against sudden local outbreaks.

This corollary would further reduce the force of Police Corps in the Punjab and elsewhere.

The escort of treasure or prisoners, the guarding of Civil Jails, and the duty of furnishing escorts to Civil Officers in time of peace are Civil duties, and the Police should be strong enough to undertake them.

III. The functions of a Police are either protective and repressive, or detective,—to prevent crime and disorder, or to find out criminals and disturbers of the peace. These functions are in no respect Judicial.

This rule requires a complete severance of the Police from the Judicial authorities, whether those of higher grade, or the inferior Magistracy in their Judicial capacity. When, as is often the case in India, various functions are often combined in the hands of one Magistrate, it may sometimes be difficult to observe this restriction, but the rule should always be kept in sight that the official who collects and traces out the links in the chain of evidence in any case of importance should never be the same as the Judicial Officer, whether of high or inferior grade, who is to sit in judgment on the case.

This rule will prevent Police Officers from taking down confessions to be used subsequently as evidence, this being a judicial process of great importance.

It ought, in fact, to prevent any Policeman from taking down in writing any deposition of a witness. The Police should be confined to catching the malefactors and procuring the attendance of witnesses, leaving it to a perfectly distinct agency to examine the witnesses, and take down in writing their depositions.

It may sometimes be difficult to insist on this rule, but experience shows it is not nearly so difficult as would be supposed, and the advantages of insisting on it cannot be overstated. It follows from this rule that Police Officers should never be habitually employed as Assistants to the Magisterial Officers, to try petty miscellaneous cases, &c. The Police Officers may often, with advantage, try their own men, and they should always have power to do so—but, though empowered, they should never be required to take up any other judicial duty. They should be left entirely free to devote their undivided attention to the discipline of their men, and to their proper Police functions in detecting or preventing crime.

IV. The organization of the Police must be centralized in the hands of the Executive Administration.

The great problem of Police arrangements is how to reconcile this rule with the preceding one, that the Police should be distinct from the Judicial agency ; because, in all parts of India, but especially in what are called Non-regulation Provinces, the Executive and Judicial functions are united in the same hands in all public Officers from the lowest to a very high—often to the highest grade.

The working Police, having its own Officers exclusively engaged on their own duties in preventing or detecting crime, the question is at what link in the chain of subordination, between the highest and lowest Officers in the Executive Administration, is the Police to be attached and so made responsible as well as subordinate to all above that link in the chain ? The great object being to keep the Judicial and Police functions quite distinct, the most perfect organization is, no doubt, when the Police is subordinate to none but that Officer in the Executive Government, who is absolved from all judicial duty, or at least from all duty involving original jurisdiction, so that his judicial decisions can never be biassed by his duties as a Superintendent of Police. This was the case in Sind and latterly in Bombay. It was the original plan for the Oude Police, though latterly the link of subordination has been fixed lower in the scale, at the district instead of the divisional officer—and, so far, the existing organization in Oude is less perfect than was intended, as a district officer will now often have to decide cases judicially, in getting up the evidence of which he has taken a very active personal part as Superintendent of the District Police It is difficult to lay down any more definite rule as to the exact point where the subordination should commence than by saying that it should be so arranged that an Officer should never be liable to try judicially important cases got up under his own directions as a Police Officer.

No particular class or grade of Officers can be named because the same name often indicates different functions in different parts of India, and a variety of local circumstances often alters the relations of Officers which would otherwise correspond ; *e.g* ; The Deputy Commissioner of Oude or the Punjab corresponds, generally, in position and functions with the Magistrate of other parts of India—but the Magistrate of one of the larger Zillas in Madras or Bombay has as large a charge as a Commissioner in the Punjab or Oude ; one is as large and several are half as large as the whole Province of Oude.

In such large charges the chance of the Magistrate having to try cases got up by himself are of course infinitely less than even in a Commissioner's charge in the Punjab or Oude.

For the decision therefore of this most important question, as to the precise link where the subordination and responsibility of the Police should commence, no one rule can be laid down. It must be decided, in each Province, according to local circumstances, bearing in mind the great object that no man should be liable to try important cases judicially which have been got up under his own superintendence.

This raises the question, who is to be responsible for the peace of the district ?

Clearly that officer, whoever he may be, to whom the Police are immediately responsible. Under him, it is the duty of every Police Officer, and of every Magisterial Officer of whatever grade, in their several charges, to keep him informed of all matters affecting the public peace, and the prevention and detection of crime. It is his duty to see that both classes of Officers work together for this end, and as both are subordinate to him, he ought to be able to ensure their combined action.

The exact limits of the several duties of the two classes of Officers it may be difficult to define in any general rule ; but they will not be difficult to fix in practice, if the leading principles are authoritatively laid down, and above all if the golden rule be borne in mind that the Judicial and Police functions are not to be mixed up or confounded, and that the active work of preventing or detecting crime is to rest entirely with the Police and not to be interfered with by those who are to sit in judgment on the criminal.

Another question, for which no general rule can be laid down, and which can only be decided by a consideration of all local circumstances, is, where is the centralization to stop ? what is to be the size of each centralized area ? If the area be too small, combined action becomes difficult, and organgized crime, such as thuggee or dacoity, cannot be properly dealt with. If, on the other hand, the area be too large, the centralization becomes nominal ; it is not really felt at the extremities, except to paralyze action. This question must be decided, in each case, according to local circumstances. The natural boundaries of the district, which limit the intercourse of the people with their neighbours, boundaries of language, facilities of communication and the like, must all be considered. As a general rule, no Officer should have a larger charge than he can visit at least once in every year, if his duties are to superintend other superior Officers : below this, each Officer's area should decrease with his rank, till those in immediate charge of the Constabulary of any one district ought to be able to reach any Police post at a stretch within the day. Beyond this, there is no use in multiplying European Officers, except for special charges such as large cities or head quarter stations.

This would limit the area of centralization to Provinces of which the principal stations could be visited once annually by the Chief of Police. The Police should form a separate Department of Government in each Presidency, and in the Government of India ; but no attempt should be made to centralize action beyond the limit above assigned, which would be nearly equivalent to a rule that no Police officer should receive orders from any one whom he did not see at least once a year. The control of the Government of India should be confined to general principles and to such other general supervision as may enable that Government to preserve some uniformity of practice, and due proportion in the amount of expenditure allowed.

It follows from Rule 2, which lays down that all duties of Police are of a Civil character, that the term "Military Police" involves a contradiction and ought therefore never to be used—probably the term "Organized Police" or "Constabulary" would best indicate wherein a reformed Police differs from the bodies it is intended to supersede.

But though none of its functions are other than Civil, it may be laid down as a rule that—

V. The organization and discipline of the Police should be similar to those of a Military body.

The organization of every Police body should be Military so far that every man's rank in the force should be an unerring index to his position and duties and show at once who is to command and who to obey.

The discipline should be Military as far as regards regularity, implicit attention to all orders, and punctuality in all duties ; and as far as may be necessary to ensure cleanliness and uniformity, both on or off duty.

As regards drill and parade-discipline, it should never exceed what is necessary to enable the Police to deal with large masses of Non-military men. The Police should be able when in bodies to form line and column, and to change from one of those formations to another—to change front, and to march at various rates by order—to use the weapons furnished to them effectively, *e.g.* to go through the Manual and Platoon exercise with a musket and bayonet, and to do duty with Military precision, as sentry.

Where anything more than this is required, regular Troops should be called in, and if much more than this is attained, it may be taken as a tolerably conclusive proof that the Police is stronger than is needed for purely Police purposes, and may be safely reduced.

VI. The appointment and dismissal of every Policeman should rest with the European Officer to whom he is immediately responsible.

As regards Policemen below the rank of an Officer,no appeal or confirmation should be allowed from the orders of the European Superintendent of the District, except in the case of men who have served a certain time in the force—say ten years. The cases of such men and of Native Officers of all ranks should be referred for confirmation to a superior Officer higher in rank than him to whom they are immediately responsible. But even in such cases the final order should always be that of the Officer to whom the Policeman is responsible.

All fines and stoppages of pay should be regularly and periodically reported in such a form as to enable the Superintendent of Police to judge of the propriety of the punishment.

VII. The Police must be divided into various bodies differently armed and equipped according to the different kind of work required of them.

Some of these divisions will occur as of almost general application—there will be *e. g.*—

1. A Foot Police—to a great extent protective, to provide guards for Jails and Treasuries, escorts for Treasure, &c., and to form the main body of the Police from which men for every kind of duty will be drawn as occasion requires.

2. Mounted Police—men on horses or camels, according to the nature of the country, will generally be of a class superior in station and intelligence to the Foot men, and will be employed not only on duties requiring quicker locomotion, but on duties of greater trust and responsibility. They may be again of various classes from that which furnishes our Irregular Cavalry down to men mounted on the ponies of the country and paid accordingly.

It is clearly impossible to lay down any general rule as to the equipment or mounting of Policemen which shall be applicable to all India. In the swamps of Assam, and forests of Pegu, the Policeman must know how to manage his elephant ; in many of the Deltas and Coast back-waters he will have to trust to boats ; in the deserts to camels ; in some parts of the country a horse will be indispensable ; in others in will be useless. All these varying circumstances must be provided for as occasion arises.

VIII. The pay of the Police must vary according to time and place, but it may be laid down as a general rule that it should always be sufficient to give the Foot Policeman something more than the highest rate of wages for unskilled labor, so as to ensure Government having the choice of all the class to which unskilled laborers belong, thus securing the best and most respectable of that class for the Police. The pay of Mounted Policeman, and of the superior grades, will of course be higher according to their expenses and rank.

This rule will be modified in some Districts where the Police are generally drawn from some particular class of the community. It will also be modified where they are paid wholly, or in part, by grants of land ; but the general rule to be observed is that the Policeman should get, as pay, rather better wages than he would otherwise make by his industry, so that simple dismissal from the Police may always be a substantial punishment.

This is the best pecuniary guarantee for his honesty and efficiency. This rule is incompatible with the present too general practice of paying Policemen wages, notoriously insufficient for their subsistence, leaving them to make up the difference by peculation.

IX. The Police should always have an uniform dress.

It need not vary more from the usual dress of their class than is sufficient to mark them as public officials on duty, without any thing peculiar to catch the eye, or to feed the vanity of the wearer. In most parts of India uniform colors, in the various parts of the usual national costume, will be quite sufficient as a distinction.

X. The arms of the Police must vary according to their duty,

In a generally peaceful and unarmed population, a truncheon will be sufficient. Where there is a chance of their often having to deal with armed or desperate men, they may require cutlasses, or muskets and bayonets. It must depend on local circumstances whether these are to be always carried, or only occasionally, and on peculiar duty.

The exact nature of the arms will also vary, and in peculiar localities and among peculiar classes, peculiar weapons (the Ghoorka Kookree for instence) may be allowed.

XI. The direction of the whole interior economy of the Police must rest exclusively with the Officers of Police.

The Police must be in Scotch phrase "self-contained." Every man will be subordinate to the Magisterial and Judicial Officers of the District, according to their rank and the duty on which they are

employed ; but neither directly responsible to, nor dependent on any but his own Officers, through whom he is responsible to the head of the Civil Executive Government. The words "subordinate," "responsible," and "dependent," are here used in their strict sense, and not as convertible or synonymous. On all matters relating to the detection or prevention of crime, every Policeman will, as a matter of course, obey all orders he may receive from any Magisterial Officer to whom he is subordinate ; disobeying at his own peril, but being responsible for such disobedience only to his own Officers.

Such responsibility will be enforced, in case of neglect by his immediate superior, through the common superior of all, the head of the Civil Executive Government.

It follows as a necessary consequence, which needs no illustration, that—

XII. There cannot be more than one Police in one locality.

There cannot be one Police under the Superintendent of Police, and another more or less under the Magisterial or other Civil Officials.

An apparent exception may exist in the case of Railway Police, but it ought to be only apparent, as the status of the superintendent of Railway Police should always be that of a Deputy to the Superintendent of a district *pro hac vice* with his duties confined to a particular defined locality, *i e* the line of Railway, and the ground in the occupation of the Railway Company.

The Village Police will be no exception to this rule, as far as it is a real Police body, kept up at the expense of the State ; but it must never be forgotten that in many parts of India, the State bears but a very small portion of the expense of the Village Police, which is in a great measure a purely municipal body, paid by the Village community.

It must be also borne in mind that the Village watchman in many parts of India is paid by the local community for numerous duties, little, if at all, connected with the Police.

In deciding therefore what authority the District Chief of Police should assert over the Village Police, it will be necessary to enquire how the latter are paid ? to what extent they are paid by the State, as distinguished from the local community ? and what duties other than Police do they discharge ?

It must also never be forgotten that the Police duties of the regular Stipendiary Police are their entire daily and perpetual duty, whereas in ninetynine out of a hundred cases the real Police duties of the Village Police recur only occasionally, at intervals of, it may be days, or even weeks and months, and that when the Village watchman, however selected, paid or drilled, is dealing with a crime (which occurs in his Village once perhaps in series of years—it may be once only in a life time) it is vain to expect the same sort of aptitude which may be reasonably looked for in the most ordinary professional Policeman

The great value of the Village Police, as an adjunct to the general Police, is the local knowledge of persons and habits which they possess. Their general mode of life, and the form in which they receive their remuneration, enable them to know all that goes on in the community. This knowledge can often, perhaps usually, be turned to useful account by the general Police, better through the head of the community, the Village headman or Zemindar, than by any direct action.

But it may be laid down as a rule, that no Village Police, however managed or however useful as a supplement, can ever be an efficient substitute for a general Police for any but Village purposes.

As regards the classes whence the Police are to be drawn, it may be laid down as a rule that—

XIII. Where practicable they should be drawn from the country in which they serve.

There will however be many exceptions—

In a newly-acquired territory, it may be necessary to have a large proportion of the protective Police foreigners—but this necessity ought annually to diminish.

There are said to be cases in which the Natives of the country are utterly unfitted ever to make good Police. This may be the case, but proved instances of it are certainly rare, and probably the materials of a Police, as good as is practically obtainable for any given community, are always to be found on the spot, if properly used, trained, and taught, for which purpose a number of foreigners may often be necessary at first, as instructors and leaders.

For European Officers the best men procurable should be secured, and there should be nothing between them and their men but Native Officers well selected and well paid.

No European Constables or Non-Commissioned Officers should ever be allowed, except at Sea-ports and large Military stations, where they are required to deal with Europeans.

As regards the numerical strength of the Police, no rule can be laid down which would be a guide with reference to either area, population, revenue, or character of the country and people—taken singly. All these circumstances must be considered together. It may be laid down as a general rule that a Policeman, if a well paid should be also a hardly-worked official, and if either the individual Policeman lead an easy life, or the reserves are large enough to be over-drilled and to play at Soldiers, it may be safely concluded that the Police are too numerous for the duty they are required to perform, and that their numbers may be reduced.

These are the tests which may be applied to the various Police bodies in India, with a view to ascertain how closely they approach perfection. The numbers and cost of each body should be considered with reference to the area of British Territory it is required to protect, the land revenue of that territory and its population, and wherever the Police are found much above or below the average, in either number or cost, the cause, if any, should be ascertained with a view to retrench what may be superfluous.

It may not be always possible to retrench such superfluity : the enquiry may in some cases end in a mere transfer of charge from Police to army, but it will be ascertained what is being paid for real Police purposes, what is got for the money—and what further is required.

After all, it must be remembered that no Police can be made perfect by simple organization. A sound system of organization is no doubt essential, but the charcter of the administration is the vital point. No Police system can be stereotyped for even a few years, and the best organization which can be devised will fail to attain its object, unless every care be taken to secure a pure and vigorous administration.

Extracts from the Report of the Police Commission dated September, 1860.

7. In framing our propositions, we have had due regard to the various principles set forth in the Memorandum attached to the Government Resolution. We have noted the principles and system of the English and Irish Constabulary. We have derived great assistance from the experience of results obtained by the new Police of the Madras Presidency, and by the Calcutta Police. We have endeavoured to devise a practical plan for a really effective Civil Constabulary for all India; beginning from its original constitution and formation, and dealing with every point of essential importance. The propositions will, we hope, speak for themselves, and we shall not trouble the Government with a recapitulation of them in this letter. It may suffice here to state that our object has been to form a Civil Constabulary so organized as to preserve internal tranquility in the country under all ordinary circumstances, to keep the peace, to protect life and property, to prevent and detect crime, to furnish guards for public property, for jails, treasuries, and the like, to escort treasure, public stores and prisoners; and to perform a variety of Civil duties connected with the watching of *Military* buildings and Military stores and property, both in the station and on the road. We have proposed independent and separate departmental organization for this Police, completely suited to all the above purposes. We have suggested the substitution of this *one* force for *all* the various Police Establishments, Civil and Military, now existing, as the only means of securing unity of action and system, and a real control, both departmental and financial. We have arranged for this force being in all respects subordinate to the Civil Executive Government, and for its being an efficient instrument in the hands of the Magistrate for the prevention and detection of crime, and under his control for the criminal administration of the District. We have aimed at placing the relations between the Magistrates and the Officers of the Police Force on a satisfactory footing, and at preserving the responsibility now vested in the Magistrate for the conduct of the Criminal Administration; and on the other hand we have taken care to secure to the Police Officers that position which is necessary to the discharge of their responsibility for the efficiency of the Police.

11. On the whole, we may state that the principles of the propositions and of the Act are provided on the English system, of which the success is becoming more and more apparent; and of which the operation is being more and more extended. We belive that they are applicable to all parts of the British Territories in India, and especially to all the various Provinces of which our several members have cognizance. And we are the more confident in the correctness of this conclusion, because this system has been actually tried in the Madras Presidency, with results the most beneficial.

21. We have particularly observed a passage in the 7th paragraph of Her Majesty's Government's Despatch to the following effect:—"They (the Civil Police) should be under the control of the Magistrates of Districts, subject to the supervision of the Commissioner of the Division, where such Officer exists." We trust that our propositions will show the care we have taken to preserve the responsibility of the Magistrate for the general success of the Criminal Administration of the District: and to afford him prompt means of ensuring the obedience of the organized Constabulary to his lawful orders.

22. Our attention has been given to the observation made in paragraphs 8 to 11 inclusive, of Her Majesty's Government's Despatch regarding Village Police. We have borne in mind that (as stated in the Despatch) "no Police system can be really effective in India which is not closely connected with the Village system."

23. We have therefore provided in our propositions that the Village Police shall be retained in their existing status, and shall be brought into direct relation with the organized Constabulary in respect to their public duties. The working of the Village Police, only to the extent heretofore conducted by the Magistrate, and *no more*, will devolve on the Officer of the Constabulary. That the Constabulary should exercise this much of authority over the Village Police is indispensable to unity and efficiency of Police action. But as the organized Constabulary obey the orders of the Magistrate, so ultimately the Village Police, who are subordinate to the organized Police, continue under the control of the Magistrate. The Village watchman will still be appointed by, and will still be under the influence of, the landholder, wherever these functions are already vested in them. Wherever the case may be otherwise, the local custom will be followed. He will obey the orders of the organized Police, but will *not* be incorporated into the body.

24. And in respect of the appointment of the watchman, of his succession to Office, of the manorial influence exercised over him by landholders or others;—whatever local custom may prevail in any Province will remain intact.

Extracts from Propositions, unanimously recorded by the Police Commission, as the basis of a Police system—and of an organized Constabulary.

14. That whether the constitution of the Village Police, and the connection now existing between the land-holder or the Village community and the Village watchman should be preserved or no—the duty of supervising the Village Police in all their public duties should devolve on the District Superintendent, with the view of securing a regular and punctual performance of those duties, and of making the Village watch an useful supplement to the organized Constabulary.

15. That mounted bodies are exceedingly expensive as a part of a police Force. They are more lawless in character, and less amenable to control than a foot Constabulary. That such a force is

useful only where peculiar circumstances attach to the crime of a Province; for instance, to check large organized bodies of lawless marauders; but are not so useful for the ordinary preventive and detective function of the Police in orderly Districts. That therefore a closely supervised patrolling foot Constabulary is the proper basis of the Police Force, and should be very sparingly supplemented by Horse *only* where the peculiar necessity for them can be clearly established. That existing establishments of Horse Police should be most carefully examined in each District, with a view to their being either dispensed with, or be placed on the lowest scale in regard to numbers; these should be designated "Mounted Constabulary."

16. That no separate detective branch of the service be formed, and that every part of the Police be held responsible for every duty preventive and detective properly belonging to it.

17. That the Police thus constituted should form a separate Department in each Local Government or Local Administration, and under the immediate authority and control of its Chief. And, having an independent departmental organization and subordination of its own, be made an efficient instrument at the disposal of the District Officer.

19. That the Police under each Local Government or Administration should constitute one Force, and be under an Officer to be styled Inspector-General of Police; in whom should be vested, in communication with the Government, the organization of the Establishment, and the responsibility of maintaining it in a state of efficiency by proper attention to its discipline and interior economy, and to the general management of the Force through its own Officers.

Inspactor-General.

20. That the Inspector-General of Police, under the orders of his Government, and in communication with the District Officer, should estimate and arrange for the numbers and allocation of the Police of each District, and for the periodical re-adjustment, as circumstances may require, of these important matters. And the fixed allocation, once made, should not be altered, except as a joint arrangement of the Inspector-General of Police and the District Officer; but the District Officer or Superintendent of Police should be empowered to assemble any portion of the District Force at any given place upon the occurrence of any emergency.

21. That the Inspector-General of Police should be, with a view to affording information to Government, the centre of an intimate and constant communication with the District Officers in relation to all matters respecting the orgnization of the Police, and the internal preservation of the peace, and the state of crime in the country. But he should not be in any sense an authority, appellate or otherwise, over them.

22. That, in consequence of the appointment of an Inspector-General of Police to be the chief inspecting and controlling power over the Police, the executive function of Officers above the grade of Magistrate of District, namely of Commissioners of Divisions as Superintendent of Police, where such Offices exist, should cease, as provided for in certain Provinces by Act XXIV, of 1857. But it is not intended to limit in any way their general control over the Criminal administration, or their authority over the Magistrates.

23. The Inspector-General of Police should not hold any extraneous executive charge, nor be hampered with details; in order that he may be able to devote his whole time to personal supervision of the Police in different Districts.

24. That such returns, statistics, and reports regarding the state of crime, and the criminal administration, as the Inspector-General of Police may require, should be furnished to him by the District Officer, in such manner as may be prescribed by the orders of the Local Government.

25. That in every District under the jurisdiction of one Magistrate, there should be at least one European Officer of Police, to be styled District Superintendent of Police: who should be departmentally subordinate to the Inspector-General of Police, in every matter relating to interior economy and good management of the Force, and efficient performance of every Police duty; but bound also to obey the orders of the District Officer in all matters relating to the prevention and detection of crime, the preservation of the peace, and other executive Police duties, and responsible to him likewise for the efficiency with which the Force performs its duty.

Superintendent of District Police.

26. That on him should devolve the command and control of all the Establishment of Police of of every denomination within such District. He should be held answerable for all matters relating to the interior economy of the Force, for the physical qualifications and the general conduct of the men, for the maintenance of discipline, and the punctual execution of all orders of the Magistracy. On him, subject to the general administrative and judicial control of the District Officer, with whom he should be in constant and intimate communication, should likewise devolve the maintenance of the public peace, and the prevention and detection of crime.

27. That in such District Superintendent the promotion, suspension, and dismissal of Police Officials should be vested, subject to the powers from time to time entrusted to him by the Inspector-General.

28. That, as a rule, there should be a complete severance of Executive Police from Judicial authorities; that the Official who collects and traces out the links of evidence—in other words, virtually *prosecutes* the offender—should never be the same as the Officer, whether of high or inferior grade, who is to sit in judgment on the case, even with a view to committal for trial before a higher tribunal. As the detection and prosecution of criminals properly devolve on the Police, no Police Officer should be permitted to have any judicial function.

Relative of Police and Magisterial Officers.

29. That the same true principle, that the Judge and Detective Officer should not be one and the same, applies to Officials having by law judicial functions, and should as far as possible be carefully observed in practice. But with the constitution of the Official Agency now existing in India, an exception must be made in favor of the *District Officer*. The Magistrates have long been, in the eye of the Law, executive Officers, having a general supervising authority in matters of Police—originally without extensive judicial powers. In some parts of India this orginal function of the Magistrate has not been widely departed from; in other parts, extensive judicial powers have been superadded to their original and proper function. This circumstance has imported difficulties in regard to maintaining the leading principle enunciated above; for it is impracticable to relieve the Magistrates of their judicial duties, and on the other hand it is at present inexpedient to deprive the Police and public of the valuable aid and supervision of the District Officer in the general management of Police matters.

30. That, therefore, it is necessary that the District Officer shall be recognized as the principal controlling Officer in the Police Administration of his District. And that the Civil Constabulary, under its own Officers, shall be responsible to him, and under his orders, for the Executive Police administration.

31. That this departure from principle will be less objectionable in practice, when the Executive Police, though bound to obey the Magistrate's orders *quo ad* the criminal administration, is kept departmentally distinct and subordinate to its own Officers, and constitutes a special agency having no judicial function. As the organization becomes perfected, and the force effective for the performance of its detective duties, any necessity for the Magistrate to take personal action in any case judicially before him ought to cease.

32. That the word "District Officer," as used in these propositions, means the Chief Magisterial Officer in charge of a *District*, and exercising the full powers of a Magistrate under the Regulations; such as Magistrates of Bengal, of the Districts of the North-Western Provinces, and Deputy Commissioners of Non-Regulation Provinces, or by whatever other designation the Officer in executive administration of a District is styled.

33. That the District Officer is the lowest grade in whom Police and Judicial functions should unite; and that, consequently, all Officers below that grade who are now invested with Police functions, should not hereafter exercise those functions, beyond issuing such orders as may be necessary in their Judicial capacity in specific cases before them.

34. That the general responsibility for the well-being of the District should continue to be vested in the District Officer, as the Chief Conservator of the peace of the District; the Police being made an efficient instrument placed at his disposal for the protection of life and property, for the suppression of crime and the repression of local disturbances, and for the purpose of undertaking all the duties properly belonging to a Constabulary.

Assistant District Superintendent.

35. That in large Districts, where the duties devolving upon the District Superintendent are so heavy as to demand the services of a second Officer, there should be appointed an "Assistant District Superintendent."

36. That all the Officers hitherto named should be European.

Organization, Constabulary.

37. That the subordinate Force should be composed of men of the following designations, with the duties hereunder concisely sketched :—

1*st*—*Inspectors of Police;* of various grades, one or more to be at the Head Quarters of the District Superintendent, to superintend drill and discipline, &c.; the others to be in charge of Divisions, Towns, &c., and to supervise the performance of executive duties, go rounds, inspect posts, and prosecute criminals. *These should be either European, Eurasian, or Native.*

2nd.—Head Constables, to be in charge of Police parties, located at Station Houses and having jurisdiction over a Sub-Division of a District.

3rd.—Serjeants, to be in charge of a party or a Sub-Division subordinate to a Head Constable.

4th.—Constables, to do the general duty of Police, who should be divided into three grades of pay.

38. That, wherever practicable, the men of the Police Force should be enrolled from the Province in which they serve.

39. That every man should be enrolled for general service within the limits of the Local Government under which he serves.

40. That he should be enrolled without any conditions as to period of service, except that he shall not withdraw from the service without giving two months' notice.

43. That the lower rank of the Constabulary Force should be divided into three grades; the lowest of which should receive pay equal at least to the average ordinary wages of unskilled labor of the Province.

44. That the pay of the Inspectors of Police, who will be the superior Officers of the Force, and practically the detective and prosecuting agency of the country, should be on such liberal scale as will command the services of Europeans and East Indians of respectability and education, or of the higher class of Natives who now enter the public service. The rate should be graduated, so as to afford promotion and retain permanently the services of eligible men.

45. The pay of the Head Constables and Serjeants should be sufficient to place them above temptation, and to make promotion to these appointments an object of ambition, open to the inferior grades.

62. That in the distribution of the force : 1*st*, the men must be kept together in sufficiently large parties, to admit of well-paid and efficient control, and allow of sufficient numerical strength being readily at hand for any emergency, or being rapidly concentrated for extraordinary emergency ; 2*nd*, each man of the force must have a certain known daily routine duty connected with the observation of the country which he has to perform, unless required for special duty ; 3*rd*, that every part of the country, every village, halting place, highway, and thoroughfare, shall be visited and inspected by the Constabulary, and the Village Police communicated with, if possible, once in twenty-four hours.

Allocation.

66. That all the members of the Police Force should be bound to obey the lawful orders of the Magistrate, and that for neglect of duty or disobedience of orders, the Magistrate should have the power of inflicting summary criminial penalties ; such sentence to be appealable in the usual course of Law.

General Principles.

67. That the Police should send to the Magistrate all such reports as he may require regarding crime and criminal administration. But the Magistrate ought not to require more reports, &c., than are absolutely necessary.

68. That no separate class of clerks, writers, or ministerial officials shall be allowed in the Police ; and that all duties connected with writing and account be performed by enrolled men of the Force.

69. That the Police should not be used as an agency for the record of any evidence, confession, inquest, or the like ; but a system of keeping faithful, accurate, and minute diaries should be maintained. These diaries should specify concisely, but in detail, all duties in which any Police Officer may have been engaged, and every occurrence and information that may have required the attention of the Police within their respective ranges. All Police Officers engaged in specific detective duties should keep an accurate and minute diary of every step taken, and every information obtained in following up the clue of evidence ; such diaries should be Police documents only, and be sent to the District Superintendent, but should be open to the inspection of the District Officer.

70. That the Police be strictly forbidden by law to take cognizance of, or interfere with, petty offences of any description, or otherwise interfere with the liberties or convenience of the people.

Extracts from the Mysore Police Circulars, Revised up to 1885.

Appointments.—Police Assistant Commissioners are authorized to appoint, dismiss, transfer and punish men up to the rank of Duffadar,—Jamadars may be nominated by Police Assistant Commissioners, but their final appointment shall rest with the Deputy Commissioner.

The appointment, &c., of Inspectors will be made with the sanction of the Dewan.

Entertainment, Height, Age and Chest.—No man shall be entertained even in the inferior ranks until he shall have been examined and passed as physically fit by a Medical officer (Surgeon or Apothecary).

The following will be considered the ordinary standard :—

Height 5ft. 6in.

Age between 18 and 30.

Measurement round chest, not less than 32 inches.

The standard of height may be reduced to 5 feet 4 inches and chest measurement to 31½ inches in favour of young men of more than ordinary intelligence and activity.

Military pensioners of good physique, &c., may be taken up to the age of 42.

Castes.—The proportions of the different castes to be employed should be as follows :—

Brahmins of all classes.—Two-tenths.

Other Hindus or Native Christians.—Five-tenths.

Muhammadans.—Three-tenths.

Inferior grades, viz., Daffadars and Peons :—

Brahmins.	...	One-tenth.
Muhammadans.	...	Four-tenths.
Hindus.	...	Five-tenths.

No. 209—10, Dated 26th June 1882.

It is undesirable to restrict the discretion of Deputy Commissioners in their selection or to bar the employment of deserving and qualified men ; but in this respect they should bear in mind that the main object aimed at is the prevention of the undue preponderance of any one class among the ranks of the police. If the number exceeds the proportions laid down, an explanation for the necessity thereof should be submitted to the Police Secretary.

Clothing.—Inspectors and Jamadars will provide themselves with uniform of a fixed pattern, *viz.*—

For Inspectors.

Turband.—An ordinary red Madura turband embroidered with gold-thread about one inch wide.

Coat.—A blue cloth or fine serge short coat, trimmed with mohair braid, the words "Police Inspector" on collar to be embroidered in gold lace instead of silver.

Trousers,—Blue cloth or white drill according to season.

N. B.—The above uniform to be worn by Inspectors, &c., when at Head-quarters or attending the Courts or Offices of Magistrates or other superior officers.

When the Inspector is moving about his taluk or in his own office, rigid adherence to uniform will not be required, provided his rank is recognizable by his dress.

Jamadars.

Turband.—An ordinary Madura red turband embroidered with gold-thread about ½ inch wide.

Coat.—Dark blue serge or cloth somewhat similar in make to the Inspector's coat, but looser, with four buttons down the front and without any braid. A descriptive badge to be worn on the right arm or cuff.

Trousers.—Dark blue serge or flannel or white drill according to season.

Daffadars and Peons.

Daffadars and Peons will provide themselves with a plain turband of the prescribed pattern.

They will be provided free of cost by Government with the following scale of clothing.—

Annually.—One blue serge coat. One pair of black dyed cotton trousers.

Occasionally.—Waist-Belts. Buttons. Collar Numbers.

The number of coats available for issue in the District store should be shown in the monthly return of the force in a foot-note at the bottom of the first page.

No. 1246-20, Dated 13th March 1882.

It has been noticed that clothing was not issued as regularly as might be wished and several constables had not received new coats or trousers for a great deal more than a year; consequently the police although dressed in uniform were not as tidy as they should have been.

The Heads of the Taluk Police should see that the men are properly supplied with clothing.

Equipment.—Fire-arms, (*viz.*, percussion carbines with sword bayonets) will be supplied with a sufficiency of ball ammunition for practice to men employed at ghat stations and a few at each Kasaba for escort duties.

For others, a stout latta of male bamboo or cane, 40 inches long and one inch in diameter, will be the ordinary weapon. It will be tipped with brass and have a brass bond in the centre with the name of the District and Taluk and No. of the peon engraved thereon.

Communications and Correspondence.—It has been brought to notice that Police Assistant Commissioners in certain Districts are in the habit of signing all papers 'for Deputy Commissioner'; and one case has occurred which led to the belief that it was done without the knowledge or special authority of the Deputy Commissioner in the case. This practice is irregular and should be discontinued at once.

All communications containing the orders or opinions of the Deputy Commissioner as well as all documents of importance and most specially all orders purporting to proceed from the Deputy Commissioner, directing applications to or prosecutions before the Criminal Courts should, at all times, be signed by the Deputy Commissioner himself.

Matters of ordinary routine such as returns, progress reports of crime, first intelligence reports and the like, may be signed by the Police Assistant Commissioner under the general authority of the Deputy Commissioner.

This order is not intended to prohibit the signature by the Police Assistant Commissioner, for the Deputy Commissioner, of communications of an emergent nature of which the draft has been approved by the Deputy Commissioner when the latter is out on camp and separated from his office establishment.

It is requested that in future all covers unless of an urgent or confidential nature addressed to the Inspector General may be forwarded to the Head quarter office direct and not to the camp.

All reports, diaries and other references from Inspectors and other Police Officers should be sent direct to the Police Assistant Commissioner, who will pass his orders in all matters connected with the interior economy and discipline of the Police force, punctual submission of diaries, and regular discharge by officers and men of their respective duties.

It is sufficient if only such diaries as contain important matters are passed on to the Deputy Commissioner.

All important papers to be submitted to the Inspector General such as Reports of heinous offences, fortnightly progress reports, his own diaries &c., should be prepared in the office of the Police Assistant Commissioner, and laid before the Deputy Commissioner prior to transmission. All returns and papers of a routine nature should be sent direct to the Inspector General's Office.

The whole of the police records both in the Vernacular and in English should be kept in the office of the Police Assistant Commissioner and can always be inspected by the Deputy Commissioner, to whom the whole Police Office establishment is subordinate but it should be kept as a separate department under the Deputy Commissioner and not be placed under the Judicial or English or any other Department. Correspondence between the Police Assistant Commissioner and the Deputy Commissioner should, as much as possible, be discouraged and whatever correspondence there may be relating to any matter connected with Police, should invariably be kept with the records of the Police Department and nowhere else.

No correspondence should take place between Inspectors and the District Headquarter office on miscellaneous matters such as :—

1. Misconduct or sickness of subordinates.
2. Absence of subordinates with or without leave.
3. Transfer of men or men wanted to complete establishment
4. Complaints about pay, loss or damage to clothing &c.
5. Applications for leave.
6. Reports about village police working ; and Inspectors &c. should use their general diary to bring such matters to notice.

Special Diaries.—The 'special diary' of a Police investigation will contain only such points as are specified in section 126, Criminal Procedure Code, and the entries will be as brief as possible.

Each Police officer of and above the rank of a station-house officer will keep a bound book of 'special diary of investigations' held by him and an extract of each day's entries will be forwarded daily to the headquarter Police office of the District. The book will remain in the Police Officer's possession and will be handed over to any officer relieving him. Whenever a Police officer goes to a Magistrate or other Judicial Court, he will take with him his 'diary of investigations', so that a Magistrate may, if he wishes, refer to it as authorized by section 126, Criminal Procedure Code, the book being at once returned to the Police officer.

Police officers will bear in mind that a Police investigation is a detective proceeding, and (vide section 125 of the Evidence Act) Magistrates are concerned more with the results than the details.

The Police Assistant Commissioner or Deputy Commissioner (as Head of Police) may require to know the *detective measures* taken or the means through which the Inspector, &c., may have obtained his information or any clue. If he does so, and calls for report, this will be furnished by the detecting officer, but such papers should be addressed to the Deputy Commissioner or Police Assistant Commissioner by name and filed as a strictly confidential record.

All General and Special Diaries of Inspectors, as also all station-house reports will be sent *direct* to the District Police Office, (sub-station house reports being sent from head station), and there all material information regarding crime will be at once duly entered in the register by the Headquarter or Office Inspector.

The office Inspector will keep the check register of diaries and station-house reports, and initial each received (checking any delay apparent), and will be responsible that those containing important information are sent on to the Police Assistant Commissioner, and others duly filed.

Where Inspectors desire to convey such confidential information regarding crime as is not entered in Crime Registers, or to seek confidential orders, they may address the Police Assistant Commissioner by name.

When remarks are made by the Police Assistant Commissioner on diaries of Inspectors, the same should be returned to them, who will see that the orders passed are carried out.

The practice in some Districts of sending special diaries first to the Police Assistant Commissioner's Office and then on to the District and the plea advanced for the same, viz., that if the diary was sent first to the Deputy Commissioner, there would be some delay in submitting progress reports to the headquarter office, have been noticed. This practice must at once cease. The Deputy Commissioner being the head of the Police must be responsible for the state of crime in his District. In the absence of special diaries which furnish all information regarding the line of action adopted and the steps taken by the Police in regard to the detection of crime, the Deputy Commissioner cannot issue necessary orders. These diaries should therefore be sent up to him for the above purpose.

Diary of Police Assistant Commissioners.—The Police Assistant Commissioner's diary should be written in "D. O. Form" (on half blank margin) and it should be a brief yet comprehensive summary of all that he does and observes day by day. It should give a lucid idea of all that is going on, treating of all matters relating to Police from confidential detective measures taken in serious cases, to his observance of routine beat duties, &c. performed : his comments on the conduct of subordinates coming under his notice will of course be freely expressed. The diary will be a D. O. confidential communication not opened by the officials of the District office, but addressed to the Deputy Commissioner in person and passed on with the Deputy Commissioner's D. O. remarks to the Inspector General's Office (addressed to the Inspector General by name), whence it will be eventually returned, and it is hoped that it may considerably curtail correspondence, which might otherwise have to be submitted in detail.

Diary of Police Inspectors.—The object of this diary is to show *in detail* the matters of routine that have occupied their attention day by day, and this should be stated clearly. The general diary

should not only show what the Inspector himself alone does, but should be a concise and intelligent account of everything that occurs day by day, relating to his men or in any way connected with the Police working that comes to his notice and is worthy of report or calls for orders, and it should in fact, be the channel of communication for all correspondence.

From whatever station the Inspector or Jamadar is writing, he should state what is going on, whether he inspected the men and the lock-up cells and the station registers, and what irregularities he noticed and how he occupied himself during the day, the state of any tannahs or huts under construction or *anything* that concerns the welfare of his men, specially such matter as relate to good or bad conduct of men, their sickness, &c, leave, transfers, arrival or departure, &c, or return therefrom, clothing, arms, equipment, &c.

Diary and Order Book.—Inspector's diary should be on half margin to admit of orders being readily passed thereon, such orders as are important for record being duly entered in the District order book.

Reporting of Heinous Offences.—In one case it has been noticed that Inspectors have been instructed to submit express reports in heinous offences to the Deputy Commissioner's office through the Amildars of Taluks. This procedure is opposed to the instructions issued in circular No. 2,205—106 of the 30th January 1877, para 8, Clause II, and should therefore be discontinued at once wherever the practice obtains.

Jurisdiction.—In the Taluk of————a complaint of robbery was preferred to the Inspector, who proceeded to the spot, which was both near his own station and the boundary of an adjacent Taluk.

Being of opinion that the scene of crime was in the limits of the adjacent taluk, he declined on that ground to take up the case, although by prompt action he might have arrested the accused and facilitated detection of the case.

Such conduct is entirely mistaken and highly reprehensible. Police officers will bear in mind that, under the new rules, the police is "*for purposes of prevention and detection of crime*" to be deemed a "Provincial" force, the parties located in districts and taluks working together with concurrent jurisdiction and reciprocal interests.

It may happen that a Police Station is situated at the extremity of a taluk, and that many villages of another taluk are much nearer to it than to any police station in their own taluk.

In such cases arrangements will be made by District Officers that "for purposes of ordinary patrol" such villages should be visited by the police of the nearest station without reference to Taluk boundaries.

Taluk Magistrates will inform the Village Police and others that, on occurrence of any cognizable offence, information of it should be given to the *nearest* police station *as well as* to that of the taluk in which the place may be situated, and police officers of all stations in the vicinity who may receive early intimation of the occurrence should at once take prompt measures as may be necessary in the case.

The case will then, as soon as convenient, be handed over to the Police of the taluk in which the scene of occurrence is situated, to be dealt with in due course by the Magistrate having jurisdiction.

Section 116, C. P. C. properly provides that in certain cases the Police officer in charge of a station need not proceed himself or send a subordinate to the spot. This provision does not exempt him from the duty of investigating all cognizable offences that may come to his knowledge.

Certificates.—It has been noticed that a Taluk Police Inspector granted to his subordinate a certificate. This is irregular and the Deputy Commissioners are requested to warn all their police officers that giving such certificates is prohibited. The Deputy Commissioner as Head of the Police in his District is the only officer who should give an opinion on the qualifications of members of the Force.

Petitions.—Policemen should be warned to refrain from submitting, direct to the Inspector General's Office, petitions representing their grievances. They should address the District Magistrate to whom and through whom all such representations should be sent to the Inspector General's Office. Any infringement of this order will entail punishment.

Contingencies.—Police Assistant Commissioners are allowed permanent advance of Rs. 30 to meet their office contingent charges.

Police Department contingent charges will be disbursed on contingent abstracts signed by the Deputy Commissioner. The detailed bills will be submitted to the office of the Comptroller in Mysore through the Inspector General.

The Inspector General will intimate to the Officer in charge of the District Treasury, through the office of the Comptroller in Mysore, before the commencement of the official year, to what extent the officer in charge of the District Treasury is authorized to pay the contingent abstracts of his respective subordinates.

Apportioning of Imprests.—The following rates of advance for the Taluks of the Ashtagram and Nagar Divisions are provided for dieting prisoners whether convicted, under trial or in police custody.

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Deputy Commissioners of Districts are authorized to apportion sub-imprests to Inspectors of Police.

Jamadar as Officer of Sub-stations.—In the District of———the Deputy Commissioner issued a circular order, that Daffadars of sub-stations are always to remain in the stations to receive complaints.

This is quite unnecessary. The Daffadar should patrol two or three times a week to ascertain personally that beats are performed and occurrences reported.

When any complaint is made or occurrence reported at a sub-station, the senior officer present should send at once not only for the Daffadar, but also to the Jamadar of the head station to which the sub-station is attached. The Jamadar is the "Station House officer" within the limits not only of his head-station, but of all his sub-stations, and he should proceed to investigate cases occurring within those limits, the Daffadars of sub-stations doing the needful in his absence under section 136, Criminal Procedure Code.

Leave.—(1) Amildars may grant to members of the force in any case of emergency, leave not exceeding three days reporting the same in the General Diary.

(2) Privilege leave on sick certificate, &c, may be granted according to rules by Police Assistant Commissioners on the recommendation of Amildars.

In regard to leave or transfer sought, separate forms are not required. A man seeking leave or transfer should submit an arzi to the Inspector who after due enquiry into the causes given should endorse the result of it on the arzi. The Assistant Commissioner should pass orders thereon, and if the leave or transfer recommended is granted, an entry in the District order book to that effect suffices for the District record. The arzi should be returned with a transcript of the orders passed, to be given to the applicant. If the leave be granted, this will be his authority for taking it, and he should give it up on return to show he is within time, and the station-house officer should report the same in that day's diary.

Punishments: *System of Good Marks.*—

(1) One good mark gives claim to consideration of application for 15 days' leave with pay.

(2) Two good marks give claim to promotion if the man is fit, or otherwise to such other reward as may be deemed applicable.

(3) Good marks will be entered in a man's service register and will be duly considered when any indulgence is sought.

System of Black Marks.

(1) One or more black marks are given at a time according to gravity of offence.

(2) Two black marks may entail removal to another Taluk and three black marks reduction.

(3) Four black marks may entail removal to another District. Six black marks entail discharge.

(4) A period of 6 months uninterrupted good conduct wipes off 3 black marks.

(5) One year's uninterrupted good conduct wipes off all black marks.

(6) The existence of a black mark bars promotion until wiped off by the requisite period of good conduct.

(7) When two or five blackmarks have been recorded against a man, he should be carefully warned that the next will entail reduction or discharge.

(8) Black marks are registered in the usual way in defaulter's book as punishments awarded and entered in service register, and they will be duly considered when leave or other indulgence is sought.

Fines.—Fines should seldom exceed a rupee or about $\frac{3}{4}$ of pay. When this would not meet the gravity of the offence, the man should be degraded or dismissed. Punishments by fine should be rare. Warning, removal to another taluk, stoppage of privilege leave, deprivation of promotion, degradation and dismissal are much preferable in enforcing discipline: and such modes of punishment are not likely to drive police officers to prey on the public.

The attention of Deputy Commissioners is drawn to excessive punishments of Police Constables by means of fines, and as the pay of all ranks is barely sufficient for their maintenance, it will not tend to make the police more trustworthy or the service more popular if their pay is heavily mulcted on the slightest provocation.

Leave of absence for short periods when shewn to be absolutely necessary or required for domestic reasons, should, if compatible with the interests of the service, be freely given ; this will doubtless lessen the number of men struck off as deserters or fined for absence without leave.

Inspection of Stations.—Instructions for keeping the Inspection Book. This book will be paged from 1 upwards.

Every officer of and above the rank of Jamadar on every occasion of visiting the station will enter in this book the result of his inspection of the books, arms, &c, the condition of the tannahs, the appearance of the men, their progress in reading and writing Canarese, and knowledge of the duty and orders warning remarks about crime or beat duties, &c, or expression of approval or censure, he may consider to be called for.

Entries by Inspectors will be embodied in their general diaries.

Previous entries should be looked at to see whether former orders &c, have been attended to, and the result should be entered.

This book should never be taken out of the station-house.

Magistrates.—Whenever an Assistant Commissioner exercising Magisterial powers visits any place where there is a Police station, the senior police officer present will wait upon him and give him any information he may seek in regard to the state of crime and show him any of the Police registers he may wish to inspect.

Prohibition of money transactions among the members of the Force.—All money transactions among the members of the Police force are strictly prohibited.

No officer or man is at liberty to borrow from or lend money to another, neither is any one permitted to aid another in procuring money by standing security for him, more especially is a superior officer forbidden to have money dealings with his subordinates.

An infringement of this rule will entail instant dismissal from the service.

It is understood that transactions of the above nature have been hitherto not uncommon. Deputy Commissioners are therefore desired to notify that such liabilities must be discharged and that it will not hereafter be taken as an excuse that they were incurred prior to the issue of this order.